



THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.
THE ALLEN A. BROWN COLLECTION.
**M 211.3 vol. 4

h
s or
re
f
s
t

A Madame la Comtesse
ADINE APRAXINE
née Princesse Troubetzkoi.

3^{ème}
TRIO
(Edur)
POUR
Piano, Violon et Violoncelle
composé
PAR
ANT. RUBINSTEIN.

OP 52.

Propriété de l'Éditeur.

Leipzig, chez Bartholf Senff.

London J. J. Ewer & Co

Ent. Stat. Hall.

Pr. 9 M. ...

Arrangement pour le Piano à quatre Mains par Aug. Horn. Pr. 6 M. ...

. 210.
455.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL CONCERTS.

(From "The Times," November 9.)

A series of concerts projected by Messrs Novello, the comprehensive plan of which has been for some time a topic of conversation among amateurs and musicians, began very successfully on Saturday. The scheme includes concerts for each night in the week, Sunday of course excepted; and the programmes are to be so varied as to meet the requirements of every taste. Thus Mondays are given to "Ballads," Tuesdays to "English" music, Wednesdays to "classical" music, Thursdays to "Oratorio," Fridays to "modern German" music, and Saturdays to "Popular" music. The details of this scheme have been so widely circulated that our musical readers may fairly be credited with a knowledge of them. The announcements of the promoters are of such a nature as—supposing the scheme itself to win public sympathy—will justify the fairest hopes. The best talent in every department appears to have been secured, and whatever the character of each performance may be agreed upon, the services of the most competent and experienced exponents are enlisted. Choral and orchestral music, solo music, vocal and instrumental, together with organ music, to which professors of the highest repute are invited to contribute, all figure in the general prospectus. For how long a time the concerts are to go on is, it may be presumed, just now a matter of conjecture, depending on the support they may receive. Three months, we understand, will constitute the *minimum*, but in case of favourable results, that period may be indefinitely prolonged. Further preliminary would be superfluous. Enough that if the undertaking prospers the Royal Albert Hall will be almost incessantly harmonious from one end of the year to the other.

The opening concert, on Saturday night, came under the designation of "popular;" the hall was well filled, and, in spite of the fog, which penetrated through every aperture, looked, if not brilliant—for that, under the circumstances, was hardly to be expected—at least impressive. The programme was as follows:—Arthur Sullivan. Trio in B flat, Op. 52, for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello Rubinstein.

The players in the quartet were M. Sainton, Herr L. Ries, Mr Zerbini, and Signor Pezzo—a Frenchman, a German, an Englishman, and an Italian. Signor Piatti being indisposed, his place at the violoncello desk was worthily filled by his compatriot, Signor Pezzo, himself a practised master of the instrument. It is always a treat to hear the great French violinist lead one of the works of Mendelssohn. Besides his manipulative skill, broad tone, sweeping bow-arm, and vigorous expression, he has all the requisite fire, and, indeed, is a thorough adept in the school to which the quartets belong. Herr Ries (second violin) and Mr Zerbini (viola) are men of long-proved ability, thoroughly prepared for whatever task may be assigned to them. Herr Ries, by the way, played second violin at the first Monday Popular Concert (February, 1859), and has remained at his post, almost without intermission, ever since. The performance of the quartet, which, if not one of those most frequently given, is certainly one of its composer's very best, was excellent from first to last. The fairy-like *scherzo*, led off and kept up at a true Mendelssohnian pace, was repeated in answer to a loud and unanimous demand from the audience.

The pianist (and the "lion") of the evening was Dr Hans von Bülow, who in the solo sonata, the duet with violoncello, and the trio, had more than enough set down for him; but this gifted and versatile gentleman is never at a loss. Nothing seems to come amiss to his fingers. He plays music of all schools with equal readiness and facility, as amateurs who attend his "Pianoforte Recitals" are well aware; and, though occasionally reminding us of Herr Anton Rubinstein, stamps every piece he takes in hand with an unmistakable individuality of his own. This was strongly evidenced on this occasion in his reading of Beethoven's poetical sonata from beginning to end. The opening movement, with its fragmentary divisions, was the one which least favourably impressed us; but the theme of the final variations was given with genuine expression—"sung," indeed, as it should be, while the variations, especially those most closely adhering to the character of the tuneful and simple theme upon which they are constructed, left nothing to desire. The *scherzo* marked "*prestissimo*," was given at a speed little short of tremendous. Though, as it seemed to us, here and there somewhat unequally balanced, the entire performance of the sonata was such as only a *virtuoso* possessed of unlimited executive powers and high intellectual acquirement could have given. So clearly thought the audience—to judge by their applause.

We have no space to dilate upon the most admired and finest of the five duets for pianoforte and violoncello made familiar to Mr Chappell's patrons

HERR HERMANN FRANK'S CONCERTS.

The eighth series of the admirable chamber concerts, given by Herr Hermann Franke, is now taking place at the Marlborough Rooms, Regent-street. The selection of music on Tuesday afternoon was excellent and the rendering most satisfactory. Mlle. Veva Zimanoff made her first appearance, and was welcomed with the greatest warmth by the audience, both in her solos and for her share in the Trio of Rubinstein. This latter admirable work, the Trio in E flat, Op. 52, for violin, violoncello, and pianoforte, is unquestionably one of the most interesting and agreeable of modern compositions of the kind. It is full of brilliant and ingenious passages, and the balance between the three instruments is so well kept that the attention of the hearer is about equally divided. The flowing and melodious phrases for the first violin are particularly graceful and effective, and of course, as we may suppose, the composer has not omitted to give plenty of work to the pianist. The slow movement was especially admired, and the showy, dashing, and impetuous *finale* was admirably played by all the executants. Mlle. Zimanoff has, we fancy, gained in brilliancy since we last heard her, and her share in the trio was charmingly given. Herr Rappoldi was the violinist, and the solid style and excellent mechanism of this *artiste* were heard to great advantage in the difficult passages allotted to the violin. It was pleasant to hear our native *artiste* Mr Charles Ould so worthily holding his place in the trio. His execution of the violoncello passages was artistic and agreeable in the extreme. The second item was the performance by Herr Rappoldi of the Sarabande and Tambourin of Leclair. This quaint and almost eccentric piece of last century music pleased the audience greatly, so novel was the composition and so finished was Herr Rappoldi's rendering. The solos of Mlle. Zimanoff came next. These were a Pastorale of Scarlotti and a Tarantelle of Liszt, the last involving prodigious difficulties on the keyboard; but these were conquered by Mlle. Zimanoff with surprising ease and facility, and the delighted auditors called her back to the platform, and most emphatically showed how greatly they had been pleased with the efforts of the *artiste*. Schumann's Quartet in A, for two violins, viola, and violoncello, was the concluding item, the *artistes* being Herr Rappoldi, Herr Carl Jung, Herr Krause, and Mr Charles Ould. There was a numerous audience; but, considering the merit of the performance, the rooms ought to have been crowded. However, if Herr Franke perseveres, he will, we have no doubt, win public support in a far larger measure than on Tuesday last. 71144 1882

Part First.



A,—“Mighty Lord, King, all glorious” BACH
(Christmas Oratorio).

ATTENTIVE LAYS BRAHMS.

LIKE a blossoming lilac, my love is fair,
Like a sunbeam proudly she gloweth,
Sweet odors it wakes in the lilac bush,
And lo! into flower it bloweth.

And my soul has the plumes of a nightingale,
Mid odorous blossoms it wingeth,
Enraptured by the bliss that on all is pour'd,
With joy o'erflowing it singeth.

FAREWELL FRANZ.

THE hills and forests are dark'ning
Ever more in the deep'ning glow;
A bird was softly list'ning,
May I greet my love or no?
O birdling, thy fate I'm lamenting:
She liveth no more in the vale;
Pour forth in the heav'n above thee
This, my last farewell from this dale!

THINE EYES REFLECTED” FRANZ.

WITHIN thine eyes reflected
The light of love everlasting I saw,—
Beheld thy cheek once glowing,
Bright with the roses of heaven it wore.
And when the eye shall lose its light,
And when the roses shall perish,
Reflected ever fresh and bright,
My heart thy image shall cherish.

Chickering Hall, - Boston.

MR. G. W. DUDLEY'S
CONCERT.

Messrs. B. J. LANG,

B. LISTEMANN,

F. GIESE,

ASSISTING.

PROGRAMME.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30, 1885,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

TRIO, for Pianoforte, Violin, and Violincello, in

B flat major, Op. 52, RUBINSTEIN.

Moderato assai,—andante,—allegro moderato,—allegro appassionato.

MESSRS. B. J. LANG, B. LISTEMANN, and F. GIESE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25th, 1882, at 7.45.

At Chickering's, 156 Tremont St.

MR. ARTHUR FOOTE'S

CONCERTS.

II.

MISS LOUISE GAGE,

MR. GUSTAV DANNREUTHER,

MR. WULF FRIES.

TRIO No. III, in B flat major (Op. 52). Rubinstein.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|------|
| Allegro. | B flat major. | 6-4. |
| Adagio. | D minor. | 2-4. |
| Presto. | F major. | 3-4. |
| Allegro appassionato. | B flat major. | 4-4. |

SONGS—"Longings." Anton Rubinstein.
(1829—)

"Wie bist du, meine Königin!" Johannes Brahms.
(1833—)

"May Song." Moritz Moszkowski.
(1854—)

"Nachtgesang." Moritz Hauptmann.
(1792—1868)

TRIO No. II, in E flat major (Op. 65). Charles Camille St. Saëns.
(1835—)

(First time. This Trio is also published as a Septet for Pianoforte,
Trumpet, and Strings.)

| | | |
|---|---------------|------|
| Précambule: Allegro moderato. | E flat major | 4-4. |
| Tempo di minuetto moderato. | E flat major. | 3-4. |
| Intermède: Andante. | C minor. | 4-4. |
| Gavotte et final: Allegro non troppo. | E flat major | 4-4. |

TRIO.

Allegro.

Antoine Rubinstein, Op. 52.

Violon.

Violoncelle.

Piano.

The musical score is for a Trio in B-flat major, 6/4 time, by Antoine Rubinstein, Op. 52. It is marked Allegro. The score is written for Violon (Violin), Violoncelle (Cello), and Piano. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major). The time signature is 6/4. The score is divided into three systems. The first system shows the Violon and Violoncelle parts, both starting with a piano (p) dynamic and a crescendo (cresc.) marking. The Piano part enters in the second measure of the first system, also starting with a piano (p) dynamic and a crescendo (cresc.) marking. The second system continues the development of the Piano part, which features a prominent arpeggiated accompaniment. The Violon and Violoncelle parts continue their melodic lines. The third system shows the Piano part reaching a forte (f) dynamic, while the Violon and Violoncelle parts continue their melodic lines. The score concludes with a final cadence in the Piano part.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first two measures contain rests for the top and middle staves, while the bottom staff has chords. The last two measures feature a melody in the top staff and a bass line in the middle staff, both marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The system consists of two staves in treble and bass clefs. The key signature remains two flats. Measures 5 and 6 show a melody in the top staff and a bass line in the bottom staff, both marked with a crescendo (*cresc.*). Measures 7 and 8 continue the melodic and bass lines.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The system consists of two staves in treble and bass clefs. The key signature remains two flats. Measures 9 and 10 show a melody in the top staff and a bass line in the bottom staff, both marked with a crescendo (*cresc.*). Measures 11 and 12 continue the melodic and bass lines.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The system consists of two staves in treble and bass clefs. The key signature remains two flats. Measures 13 and 14 show a melody in the top staff and a bass line in the bottom staff. Measures 15 and 16 continue the melodic and bass lines.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. The system consists of two staves in treble and bass clefs. The key signature remains two flats. Measures 17 and 18 show a melody in the top staff and a bass line in the bottom staff. Measures 19 and 20 continue the melodic and bass lines.

This page of musical notation consists of three systems of staves, each containing a treble and a bass staff. The music is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

System 1: The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. It features a series of chords and melodic lines in both hands, with a crescendo leading to a final chord.

System 2: The second system continues the musical development, featuring a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. It includes a piano (*p*) section with a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand.

System 3: The third system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a crescendo leading to a forte (*f*) section. The notation includes a *ritard.* (ritardando) instruction at the end of the system.

System 4: The fourth system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a crescendo leading to a forte (*f*) section. It includes a *ritard.* (ritardando) instruction at the end of the system.

System 5: The fifth system continues the musical development, featuring a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a crescendo leading to a forte (*f*) section. It includes a *ritard.* (ritardando) instruction at the end of the system.

System 6: The sixth system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a crescendo leading to a forte (*f*) section. It includes a *ritard.* (ritardando) instruction at the end of the system.

a tempo

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. It consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic and the tempo marking *a tempo*. The middle staff is a vocal line with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat, also starting with a *p* dynamic and *a tempo*. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment with grand staves (treble and bass clefs) and a key signature of one flat. It starts with a *dolce* marking and a *p* dynamic. The music features a mix of whole, half, and quarter notes, with some rests.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. It consists of three staves. The top staff continues the vocal line with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The middle staff continues the vocal line with a *p* dynamic. The bottom staff continues the piano accompaniment with a *p* dynamic. The music includes various note values and rests, with some measures containing multiple notes.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. It consists of three staves. The top staff continues the vocal line with a *p* dynamic. The middle staff continues the vocal line with a *p* dynamic. The bottom staff continues the piano accompaniment with a *p* dynamic. The music includes various note values and rests, with some measures containing multiple notes.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. It consists of three staves. The top staff continues the vocal line with a *p* dynamic. The middle staff continues the vocal line with a *p* dynamic. The bottom staff continues the piano accompaniment with a *p* dynamic. The music includes various note values and rests, with some measures containing multiple notes.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. It consists of three staves. The top staff continues the vocal line with a *p* dynamic. The middle staff continues the vocal line with a *p* dynamic. The bottom staff continues the piano accompaniment with a *p* dynamic. The music includes various note values and rests, with some measures containing multiple notes.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 21-24. It consists of three staves. The top staff continues the vocal line with a *p* dynamic. The middle staff continues the vocal line with a *p* dynamic. The bottom staff continues the piano accompaniment with a *p* dynamic. The music includes various note values and rests, with some measures containing multiple notes.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Both staves feature a melodic line with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking. The music includes eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Both staves feature a melodic line with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking. The music includes eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. Measure 8 includes an 8-measure rest.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Both staves feature a melodic line with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking. The music includes eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. Measure 12 includes an 8-measure rest.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Both staves feature a melodic line with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking. The music includes eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. Measure 16 includes an 8-measure rest.

This page of musical notation consists of eight systems of staves, each containing a treble and bass clef staff. The music is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Dynamics are indicated by *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), and *più f* (further forte). Articulation is shown with accents and staccato marks. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

p *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

f

cresc. *cresc.*

più f

f

ff

210

This page of musical notation, page 9, contains eight systems of staves. The notation is written in a key with one flat (B-flat). The systems are as follows:

- System 1: Treble and bass staves with a melodic line in the treble and a supporting line in the bass.
- System 2: Treble and bass staves with a more complex melodic line in the treble, featuring many beamed notes.
- System 3: Treble and bass staves with a melodic line in the treble and a supporting line in the bass.
- System 4: Treble and bass staves with a melodic line in the treble and a supporting line in the bass.
- System 5: Treble and bass staves with a melodic line in the treble and a supporting line in the bass.
- System 6: Treble and bass staves with a melodic line in the treble and a supporting line in the bass.
- System 7: Treble and bass staves with a melodic line in the treble and a supporting line in the bass.
- System 8: Treble and bass staves with a melodic line in the treble and a supporting line in the bass.

Dynamic markings include 'f' (forte) and 'V' (crescendo). The page number '210' is visible at the bottom center.

This musical score is for a piano and voice piece, spanning six systems. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The first system features a vocal line in the upper staff and a piano accompaniment in the lower staff. The piano part begins with a forte (*p*) dynamic. The second system continues the vocal and piano parts, with the piano part marked *p* and *mf*. The third system shows the piano part with a forte (*p*) dynamic. The fourth system features the vocal line with a forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fifth system shows the piano part with a forte (*mf*) dynamic. The sixth system includes a vocal line with a forte (*p*) dynamic and a piano accompaniment with a forte (*p*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The tempo markings *ritard.* and *a tempo* are present. The piano part includes a section with a forte (*p*) dynamic and a section with a forte (*mf*) dynamic. The vocal line includes a section with a forte (*mf*) dynamic and a section with a forte (*p*) dynamic. The piano part includes a section with a forte (*p*) dynamic and a section with a forte (*mf*) dynamic. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a key signature of two flats and a common time signature.

p

p *mf*

p

mf

mf

ritard. *a tempo* *p*

ritard. *a tempo* *p*

ritard. *a tempo.* *p*

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves, each containing a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The notation is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature.

- System 1:** The vocal line begins with a rest, followed by a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment provides a harmonic foundation. Both parts are marked with *cresc.* (crescendo).
- System 2:** The vocal line continues with a melodic line. The piano accompaniment features a more active, rhythmic pattern. The *cresc.* marking continues.
- System 3:** The vocal line has a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment is marked *f* (forte). The vocal line then has a melodic phrase marked *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- System 4:** The vocal line has a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment is marked *f* (forte). The vocal line then has a melodic phrase marked *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- System 5:** The vocal line has a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The vocal line then has a melodic phrase marked *f* (forte).
- System 6:** The vocal line has a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The vocal line then has a melodic phrase marked *f* (forte).

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings. The piano accompaniment often features complex rhythmic patterns and chords.

This musical score is for a piano and voice piece, spanning 12 measures. The score is written for a piano (left hand and right hand) and a voice (soprano and bass). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'p' (piano) at the beginning. The score is divided into four systems, each containing two staves for the piano and one staff for the voice. The piano part features a complex, rhythmic pattern in the right hand, often consisting of eighth or sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady, rhythmic accompaniment. The voice part is written in a single staff, with the soprano and bass parts indicated by the clef and the range of the notes. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamic markings include 'p' (piano) at the beginning, 'cresc.' (crescendo) in the middle, and 'f' (forte) towards the end. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a clear and legible layout.

p

cresc.

f

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and dynamic markings.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and dynamic markings. The tempo marking "a tempo" appears above the upper staff in measure 6, and "ritard." appears below the lower staff in measure 5.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and dynamic markings. The tempo marking "a tempo" appears above the upper staff in measure 10, and "ritard." appears below the lower staff in measure 9.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and dynamic markings. The tempo marking "a tempo" appears above the upper staff in measure 14, and "ritard." appears below the lower staff in measure 13.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves, each containing a treble and bass staff. The music is written in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

The first system shows a melodic line in the treble staff and a supporting bass line. The second system continues the melodic development. The third system features a more complex texture with multiple voices. The fourth system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The fifth system features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The sixth system includes a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes.

Dynamic markings include *cresc.* (crescendo), *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte). The notation also includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and accidentals.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves. The first system has two staves with a treble clef and a bass clef, featuring a melodic line in the treble and a supporting line in the bass. The second system has two staves with a treble clef and a bass clef, featuring a more complex texture with multiple voices. The third system has two staves with a treble clef and a bass clef, continuing the melodic development. The fourth system has two staves with a treble clef and a bass clef, showing a change in texture with more sustained notes. The fifth system has two staves with a treble clef and a bass clef, featuring a long, flowing melodic line in the treble. The sixth system has two staves with a treble clef and a bass clef, concluding with a final melodic flourish. The notation includes various musical notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano). The piece is in a key with one flat (B-flat).

First system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. Both staves contain musical notation with notes and rests. The word "cresc." is written below the upper staff in the second measure.

Second system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. Both staves contain musical notation with notes and rests. The word "cresc." is written below the upper staff in the third measure.

Third system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. Both staves contain musical notation with notes and rests. The word "p" (piano) is written below the upper staff in the first measure. The word "cresc." is written below the upper staff in the third measure.

Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. Both staves contain musical notation with notes and rests. The word "f" (forte) is written below the upper staff in the third measure. The page number "210" is written at the bottom center of the page.

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems of staves. The first six systems each have a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (bass clef). The piano part features complex, often chromatic, arpeggiated figures. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) in the first system and *ff* (fortissimo) in the sixth system. The seventh system begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket, followed by a final cadence. The page number 210 is centered at the bottom.

210

Adagio.

Violon

Violoncello.

Adagio.

Piano.

This musical score is for a piece in 2/4 time, marked 'Adagio'. It features three staves: Violon (Violin), Violoncello (Cello), and Piano. The Violon and Violoncello parts are mostly rests, with some melodic lines appearing later in the score. The Piano part is the most active, featuring complex chordal textures, arpeggiated figures, and dense sixteenth-note passages. The score is divided into several systems, with the Piano part showing a clear progression of harmonic and rhythmic ideas. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The page number 210 is visible at the bottom.

This musical score is for a piano and string ensemble. It consists of six systems of staves. The first system shows a piano introduction with a melody in the right hand and accompaniment in the left hand, marked *mf*. The second system features a string section with a melody in the first violin and accompaniment in the other strings, marked *p* and *stringendo*. The third system continues the piano and string parts, with the piano marked *mf* and the strings marked *cresc.* and *stringendo*. The fourth system shows the piano and strings with a melody in the right hand and accompaniment in the left hand, marked *p* and *a tempo*. The fifth system continues the piano and string parts, with the piano marked *p* and the strings marked *cresc.* and *a tempo*. The sixth system shows the piano and strings with a melody in the right hand and accompaniment in the left hand, marked *f* and *a tempo*.

mf

stringendo

cresc.

stringendo

cresc.

stringendo

cresc.

ritard. *a tempo*

ritard. *a tempo*

ritard. *a tempo*

cresc.

cresc.

f

f

f

This page of musical notation consists of eight systems of staves. The first system includes a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The vocal line begins with a rest followed by a melodic phrase marked *p*. The piano accompaniment features a bass line marked *mf* and a right-hand part marked *p* with dense chordal textures. The second system continues the vocal melody and piano accompaniment, with the vocal line marked *mf* and the piano accompaniment marked *f*. The third system shows the vocal line and piano accompaniment, with the vocal line marked *mf* and the piano accompaniment marked *f*. The fourth system features a vocal line and piano accompaniment, with the vocal line marked *f* and the piano accompaniment marked *f*. The fifth system shows the vocal line and piano accompaniment, with the vocal line marked *f* and the piano accompaniment marked *f*. The sixth system features a vocal line and piano accompaniment, with the vocal line marked *f* and the piano accompaniment marked *f*. The seventh system shows the vocal line and piano accompaniment, with the vocal line marked *f* and the piano accompaniment marked *f*. The eighth system features a vocal line and piano accompaniment, with the vocal line marked *f* and the piano accompaniment marked *f*. The notation includes various dynamic markings (*p*, *mf*, *f*) and complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

2

mf *ritard.* *p*

mf *ritard.* *p*

mf *ritard.* *p*

a tempo

p
con espressione
a tempo
pizz.

a tempo

p

p

p
arco

p

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It begins with a melodic line marked *mf* (mezzo-forte) and a crescendo hairpin leading to a *f* (forte) dynamic. The lower staff is in bass clef and provides harmonic support with chords and single notes, marked *f* in the second measure.

The second system continues the piece. The upper staff has a melodic line with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The lower staff features a complex texture with triplets and sixteenth-note patterns, also marked *p*. The system concludes with a melodic flourish in the upper staff.

The third system of musical notation spans measures 9 to 12. The upper staff continues with a melodic line. The lower staff is highly active, featuring dense sixteenth-note passages and triplets, marked *f* in the final measure. The system ends with a final melodic phrase in the upper staff.

Presto.

Violon.

Violoncelle.

Piano.

Presto.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves have a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music begins with a series of rests, followed by a melodic line in the upper staff and a harmonic accompaniment in the lower staff. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves have a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music continues with a melodic line in the upper staff and a harmonic accompaniment in the lower staff. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Dynamic markings *sf* (sforzando) and *p* (piano) are present.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves have a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music continues with a melodic line in the upper staff and a harmonic accompaniment in the lower staff. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Dynamic markings *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) are present.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves have a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music continues with a melodic line in the upper staff and a harmonic accompaniment in the lower staff. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Dynamic markings *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) are present.

This page contains six systems of musical notation, each consisting of a treble staff and a bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4.

System 1: Treble staff begins with a melody. Bass staff has a low, sustained line. Dynamics: *p* (piano) in treble, *mf* (mezzo-forte) in bass.

System 2: Treble staff has a melody. Bass staff has a low, sustained line. Dynamics: *p* (piano) in treble.

System 3: Treble staff has a melody. Bass staff has a low, sustained line. Dynamics: *cresc.* (crescendo) in treble, *f* (forte) in bass.

System 4: Treble staff has a melody. Bass staff has a low, sustained line. Dynamics: *mf* (mezzo-forte) in treble, *f* (forte) in bass.

System 5: Treble staff has a melody. Bass staff has a low, sustained line. Dynamics: *cresc.* (crescendo) in treble, *p* (piano) in bass.

System 6: Treble staff has a melody. Bass staff has a low, sustained line. Dynamics: *f* (forte) in treble, *mf* (mezzo-forte) in bass.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-8. The system consists of four staves: two vocal staves (treble and bass clef) and two piano staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The vocal staves begin with rests, followed by notes in measures 7 and 8. The piano staves play a continuous accompaniment of chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *f* (forte) in measures 7 and 8.

Second system of musical notation, measures 9-16. The system consists of four staves. Measures 9-12 show the vocal staves with long notes and the piano accompaniment with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Measures 13-16 show a more complex piano accompaniment with many chords. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) in measures 9-12 and *f* (forte) in measures 13-16. An 8-measure rest is indicated in the vocal staves between measures 12 and 13.

Third system of musical notation, measures 17-24. The system consists of four staves. Measures 17-20 show the vocal staves with notes and the piano accompaniment with a melodic line. Measures 21-24 show a more complex piano accompaniment with many chords. Dynamics include *f* (forte) in measures 21-24. An 8-measure rest is indicated in the vocal staves between measures 20 and 21.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 25-32. The system consists of four staves. Measures 25-30 show the vocal staves with notes and the piano accompaniment with a melodic line. Measures 31-32 show a more complex piano accompaniment with many chords. Dynamics include *f* (forte) in measures 25-30, *pizz.* (pizzicato) in measures 31-32, and *Fine.* at the end of the system.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 33-40. The system consists of four staves. Measures 33-38 show the vocal staves with notes and the piano accompaniment with a melodic line. Measures 39-40 show a more complex piano accompaniment with many chords. Dynamics include *p* (piano) in measures 39-40, and *Fine.* at the end of the system.

arvo

arto

Meno mosso .

First system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with various note values and rests. The lower staff contains a bass line with similar note values and rests. The notation is in a standard musical style with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature.

Second system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with various note values and rests. The lower staff contains a bass line with similar note values and rests. The notation is in a standard musical style with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The dynamic marking *mf* is present at the beginning of the system.

Third system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with various note values and rests. The lower staff contains a bass line with similar note values and rests. The notation is in a standard musical style with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The dynamic marking *mf* is present at the beginning of the system.

Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with various note values and rests. The lower staff contains a bass line with similar note values and rests. The notation is in a standard musical style with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The dynamic marking *f* is present at the beginning of the system.

Fifth system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with various note values and rests. The lower staff contains a bass line with similar note values and rests. The notation is in a standard musical style with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The dynamic marking *f* is present at the beginning of the system.

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The middle staff is a single melodic line in bass clef, also marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The bottom staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) for piano accompaniment, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piano part features a complex, rapid ascending and descending scale-like figure in the right hand, while the left hand plays a simpler harmonic accompaniment.

Second system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The bottom staff is a single melodic line in bass clef, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Both staves show a melodic line with some chromaticism and a piano (*p*) dynamic marking towards the end of the system.

Third system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The bottom staff is a single melodic line in bass clef, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piano part features a complex, rapid ascending and descending scale-like figure in the right hand, while the left hand plays a simpler harmonic accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The bottom staff is a single melodic line in bass clef, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Both staves show a melodic line with some chromaticism and a piano (*p*) dynamic marking towards the end of the system.

Fifth system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The bottom staff is a single melodic line in bass clef, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Both staves show a melodic line with some chromaticism and a piano (*p*) dynamic marking towards the end of the system.

First system of musical notation. It consists of two staves at the top, likely for vocal or instrumental melody, and a grand staff (treble and bass clef) below. The grand staff contains complex, rapid sixteenth-note passages in both hands, with many beamed notes and slurs.

Second system of musical notation. It features two staves at the top and a grand staff below. The top staves have sparse notes with the instruction *accelerando* above them. The grand staff continues the rapid sixteenth-note passages. The word *pizz.* (pizzicato) appears below the right-hand staff of the grand staff. The instruction *accelerando* is repeated above the right-hand staff of the grand staff. A dynamic marking *p* (piano) is placed above the left-hand staff of the grand staff.

Third system of musical notation. It consists of two staves at the top and a grand staff below. The top staves have sparse notes. The grand staff continues the rapid sixteenth-note passages. The instruction *Da Capo al Fine.* is written in the right-hand staff of the grand staff.

Allegro appassionato.


Violon

Violoncelle.

Piano.

Allegro appassionato.

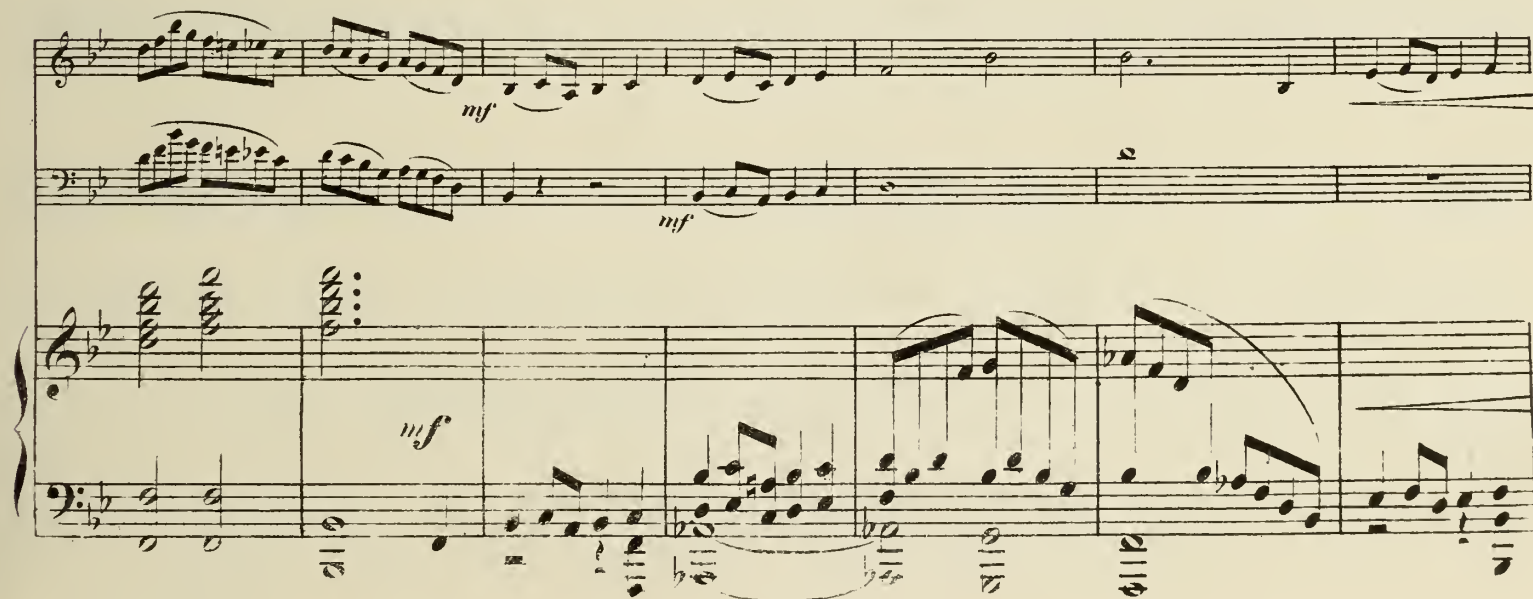
The musical score is arranged in three systems. The first system shows the Violon and Violoncelle staves at the top, followed by the Piano grand staff. The Violon part begins with a forte (f) dynamic and a melodic line. The Violoncelle part is mostly rests. The Piano part features a melody in the right hand with triplets and a bass line with triplets and a forte (f) dynamic. The second system continues the Violon and Violoncelle parts, with the Violoncelle now playing a melodic line. The Piano part continues with a more complex melody in the right hand and a bass line. The third system shows the Violon and Violoncelle parts continuing, with the Violoncelle playing a melodic line. The Piano part features a melody in the right hand with a forte (f) dynamic and a bass line with a forte (f) dynamic. The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C).



First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with a crescendo marking (*cresc.*). The bass staff contains a supporting line, also marked with a crescendo (*cresc.*). The system concludes with a double bar line.



Second system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with a fortissimo marking (*ff*). The bass staff contains a supporting line, also marked with a fortissimo (*ff*). The system concludes with a double bar line.



Third system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with a mezzo-forte marking (*mf*). The bass staff contains a supporting line, also marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*). The system concludes with a double bar line.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*.

The first system shows the vocal line with a *p* marking and the piano accompaniment. The second system continues the vocal line with a *p* marking and the piano accompaniment. The third system features a *cresc.* marking in the vocal line and a *f* marking in the piano accompaniment. The fourth system shows a *cresc.* marking in the vocal line and a *f* marking in the piano accompaniment. The fifth system features a *f* marking in the piano accompaniment. The sixth system shows the vocal line with a *f* marking and the piano accompaniment.

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems of staves. The first system has two staves with a treble and bass clef, showing a few notes and rests. The second system is a grand staff (treble and bass clef) with a complex, flowing melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The third system also has two staves, with the right hand playing a series of chords and the left hand providing a steady bass line. The fourth system is a grand staff with a more intricate melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The fifth system has two staves, with the right hand playing a series of chords and the left hand providing a steady bass line. The sixth system is a grand staff with a more intricate melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The seventh system has two staves, with the right hand playing a series of chords and the left hand providing a steady bass line. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

This musical score is for a piano and voice piece, spanning four systems. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The first system features a vocal line with a long note and a piano accompaniment with a melodic line in the right hand and a more active line in the left hand. The second system continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment, with a *cresc.* marking in the piano part. The third system shows a *f* (forte) dynamic in the piano part, with a more complex accompaniment. The fourth system concludes the page with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic and a *cresc.* marking in the piano part.

cresc.

f

mf

cresc.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef. The middle staff is a single melodic line in bass clef. The bottom staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) for piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) appears in the middle staff at measure 4.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef. The middle staff is a single melodic line in bass clef. The bottom staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) for piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) appears in the top staff at measure 5.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef. The middle staff is a single melodic line in bass clef. The bottom staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) for piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) appears in the top staff at measure 9.

This page of musical notation consists of eight systems of staves. Each system typically includes a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff with treble and bass clefs). The music is written in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical elements such as whole, half, quarter, and eighth notes, rests, and slurs. Dynamic markings, including the piano (*p*) and fortissimo (*ff*) symbols, are used throughout the piece. The page is numbered 34 in the top left corner.

Musical score for "The Swan" from "The Swan Lake" by Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major, and features a piano (p) and a crescendo (cresc.) marking. The melody is in the right hand, and the accompaniment is in the left hand.

The image shows a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It is written for voice and piano. The score is in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is arranged in two systems. The first system consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line begins with a "cresc." marking. The piano accompaniment features a prominent melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The second system continues the vocal and piano parts, with the piano accompaniment featuring a more complex, flowing melody in the right hand and a steady bass line in the left hand. The score is written on a yellowed, aged piece of paper.

Musical score for "L'Allegretto" by Franz Schubert, measures 1-4. The score is in 3/4 time, key of D major, and features a piano accompaniment. The melody is in the right hand of the piano, with a "p" (piano) dynamic marking at the start. The bass line is in the left hand. The score includes a "p" dynamic marking and a "piu cresc." (piano crescendo) instruction.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in the upper staves, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staves. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score consists of two systems. The first system has four measures, and the second system has five measures. The piano accompaniment features a prominent bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and chords in the right hand. The voice part has a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, and some rests. The score is printed on aged, yellowed paper.

The musical score is organized into six systems, each consisting of two staves. The first two systems are for a vocal line, with the upper staff in treble clef and the lower staff in bass clef. The remaining four systems are for a piano accompaniment, with the upper staff in treble clef and the lower staff in bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked with a quarter note. The score includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system has a *p* marking. The second system has a *mf* marking. The third system has a *p* marking. The fourth system has a *dimin.* marking. The fifth system has a *p* marking. The sixth system has a *p* marking. The score concludes with a double bar line.

espressione
mf
p
dimin.
p
p

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems of staves. Each system typically includes a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff with treble and bass clefs). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The dynamics *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano) are used throughout. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is present in the sixth system. The piano part features complex chordal textures and arpeggiated figures. The vocal line is mostly composed of whole and half notes, with some melodic movement in the later systems.

Dynamic markings include *mf* and *p*. A *cresc.* marking is present in the sixth system.

This page contains five systems of musical notation, each consisting of a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

- System 1:** The vocal line begins with a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment features a complex, arpeggiated texture. Dynamic markings include *cresc.* in both parts.
- System 2:** The vocal line continues with a similar melodic pattern. The piano accompaniment maintains the arpeggiated texture. Dynamic markings include *pù cresc.* in both parts.
- System 3:** The vocal line has a more active, rhythmic melody. The piano accompaniment features a dense, arpeggiated texture. Dynamic markings include *mf* in the vocal line and *f* in the piano accompaniment.
- System 4:** The vocal line has a more active, rhythmic melody. The piano accompaniment features a dense, arpeggiated texture. Dynamic markings include *f* in the piano accompaniment.
- System 5:** The vocal line has a more active, rhythmic melody. The piano accompaniment features a dense, arpeggiated texture. Dynamic markings include *f* in the piano accompaniment.



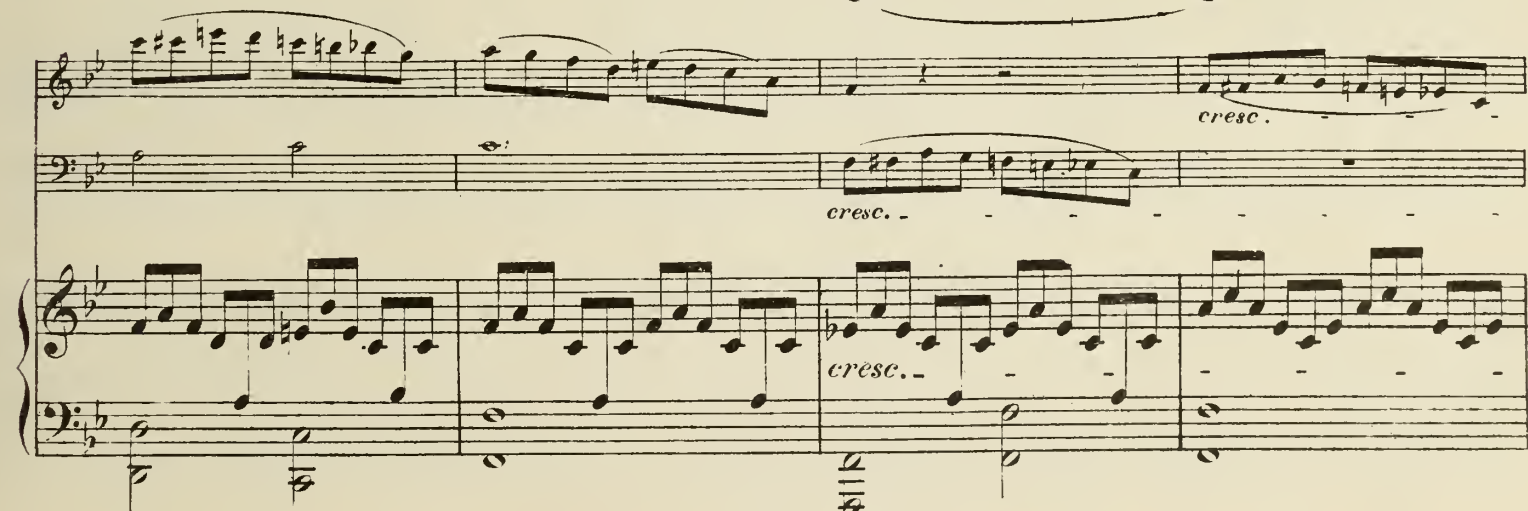
First system of musical notation. It consists of a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The piano part features a complex, ascending melodic line in the right hand and a more rhythmic bass line in the left hand. A dynamic marking of *mf* is present in the piano part.



Second system of musical notation. It continues the vocal and piano parts from the first system. The piano accompaniment shows a continuation of the complex melodic and rhythmic patterns.



Third system of musical notation. The vocal line and piano accompaniment continue. A dynamic marking of *f* is visible in the piano part.



Fourth system of musical notation. This system includes the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a prominent melodic line in the right hand. Dynamic markings of *cresc.* are present in the piano part.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The music is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

The first system features a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking. The second system includes *mf* (mezzo-forte) markings. The third system has a *p* (piano) marking. The fourth system also includes a *p* marking. The fifth system features a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking followed by a *f* (forte) marking. The sixth system includes a *cresc.* marking followed by a *mf* marking.

The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and articulation marks. The page is numbered 210 at the bottom center.

The first system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top two staves are for a vocal or instrumental melody, with the upper staff in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. The bottom two staves are for piano accompaniment, with the upper in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first staff has a fermata over the first measure. The second staff has a fermata over the first measure. The third staff has a fermata over the first measure. The fourth staff has a fermata over the first measure. The music is in 4/4 time.

The second system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top two staves are for a vocal or instrumental melody, with the upper staff in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. The bottom two staves are for piano accompaniment, with the upper in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first staff has a fermata over the first measure. The second staff has a fermata over the first measure. The third staff has a fermata over the first measure. The fourth staff has a fermata over the first measure. The music is in 4/4 time.

The third system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top two staves are for a vocal or instrumental melody, with the upper staff in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. The bottom two staves are for piano accompaniment, with the upper in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first staff has a fermata over the first measure. The second staff has a fermata over the first measure. The third staff has a fermata over the first measure. The fourth staff has a fermata over the first measure. The music is in 4/4 time.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top two staves are for a vocal or instrumental melody, with the upper staff in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. The bottom two staves are for piano accompaniment, with the upper in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first staff has a fermata over the first measure. The second staff has a fermata over the first measure. The third staff has a fermata over the first measure. The fourth staff has a fermata over the first measure. The music is in 4/4 time.

The fifth system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top two staves are for a vocal or instrumental melody, with the upper staff in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. The bottom two staves are for piano accompaniment, with the upper in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first staff has a fermata over the first measure. The second staff has a fermata over the first measure. The third staff has a fermata over the first measure. The fourth staff has a fermata over the first measure. The music is in 4/4 time.

The sixth system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top two staves are for a vocal or instrumental melody, with the upper staff in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. The bottom two staves are for piano accompaniment, with the upper in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first staff has a fermata over the first measure. The second staff has a fermata over the first measure. The third staff has a fermata over the first measure. The fourth staff has a fermata over the first measure. The music is in 4/4 time.

This page contains six systems of musical notation, each consisting of a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano). The first system shows a vocal line with a long note and a piano accompaniment with a melodic line. The second system features a vocal line with a melodic line and a piano accompaniment with a complex, rhythmic pattern. The third system shows a vocal line with a melodic line and a piano accompaniment with a complex, rhythmic pattern. The fourth system features a vocal line with a melodic line and a piano accompaniment with a complex, rhythmic pattern. The fifth system shows a vocal line with a melodic line and a piano accompaniment with a complex, rhythmic pattern. The sixth system features a vocal line with a melodic line and a piano accompaniment with a complex, rhythmic pattern.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, marked with a *cresc.* (crescendo) hairpin. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a harmonic accompaniment of chords, also marked with a *cresc.* hairpin.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line, marked with *- più cresc.* (more crescendo). The lower staff continues the harmonic accompaniment, also marked with *- più cresc.*. The texture becomes denser with more complex chordal structures.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The lower staff features a more active melodic line with a *p* dynamic marking. The harmonic accompaniment consists of sustained chords.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line, marked with a *cresc.* hairpin. The lower staff continues the harmonic accompaniment, also marked with a *cresc.* hairpin. The system concludes with a final chord in the lower staff.

The image shows a page from a musical score for 'L'Allegretto' by Franz Schubert, Op. 139, No. 3. The score is in 2/2 time and B-flat major. It features a piano introduction and a main section marked 'accelerando'. The piano part includes a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The string part consists of a single line of music. The score is written on five staves: two for the piano and three for the strings.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features three staves: a vocal line at the top, a piano accompaniment line in the middle, and a guitar line at the bottom. The vocal line is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The piano accompaniment is in treble and bass clefs. The guitar line is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The music is written in a style typical of early 20th-century sheet music, with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' (forte). The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the vocal line.

This musical score is for 'The Song of the Lark' by George F. Root. It is a piano solo in 2/4 time, marked 'Moderato'. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is written for piano with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a forte (f) dynamic. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment, featuring a triplet of eighth notes in the treble staff. The third system shows a continuation of the piece with a forte (f) dynamic. The score is printed on three systems of two staves each.

[illegible]

This image shows a page of musical notation, likely for a piano piece. The notation is arranged in several systems, each consisting of multiple staves. The first system includes a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a single staff. The second system also features a grand staff and a single staff. The third system consists of a grand staff and a single staff. The fourth system is a grand staff. The fifth system is a grand staff. The sixth system is a grand staff. The seventh system is a grand staff. The eighth system is a grand staff. The ninth system is a grand staff. The tenth system is a grand staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'ff' and 'Tempo I.'. The page is numbered '1' in the bottom right corner.

This musical score is for a piano and voice piece, spanning six systems. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The piano part is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs), and the voice part is in a single staff (treble clef). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

System 1: The piano part begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The voice part enters with a melody. A *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic is marked in the piano part.

System 2: The piano part continues with chords and moving lines. The voice part has a melodic line. A *p* dynamic is marked in the piano part.

System 3: The piano part features a series of chords. The voice part has a melodic line. A *mf* dynamic is marked in the piano part.

System 4: The piano part continues with chords. The voice part has a melodic line. A *mf* dynamic is marked in the piano part.

System 5: The piano part continues with chords. The voice part has a melodic line. A *mf* dynamic is marked in the piano part.

System 6: The piano part continues with chords. The voice part has a melodic line. A *mf* dynamic is marked in the piano part.

Più mosso

The musical score is written for piano and voice. It consists of several systems of staves. The piano part is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The vocal part is written in a single staff. The tempo is marked *Più mosso*. The key signature has one flat. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f* and *ff*. The piano part features a prominent descending scale in the right hand and a corresponding ascending scale in the left hand, both marked *ff*. The vocal part includes lyrics and musical notation.

Doors open at a QUARTER BEFORE THREE. Concert to begin at a QUARTER-PAST THREE, and end at a QUARTER-PAST FIVE o'Clock.

34th
SEASON,
1878.

No. 7.
TUESDAY,
July 2nd.



Il piu grand' omaggio alla musica sta nel silenzio.

SECOND EDITION.

President—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
Vice President—THE REV. SIR F. A. G. OUSELEY, BART.,
M.A., AND MRS. DOC. OXON.
Committee.

SIR HENRY GORE BOOTH, BART., *Chairman*.
THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT.
THE EARL OF ROSS.
VISCOUNT LASCELLES.
LORD OVERSTONE.
LORD CLONBROCK.
SIR R. A. BARNEWALL, BART.
THE DUKE OF EXETER.
THE EARL OF DUNELM.
LORD TRIMLESTON.
LORD O'NEILL.
HON. L. PARSONS.
SIR JOHN LESLIE, BART., M.P.

(Reserved seats kept only for the Committee, in the Circle.)

Director—PROFESSOR ELLA.
Founder of the Institution, Hon. Mem. Ital. Acad. Rome
and Paris, 9, Victoria Square, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

In addition to the orthodox number of three complete works, a movement from Mendelssohn's Quartet is included in this programme, by request of a zealous patron of music, recently returned from colonial service. Jaell plays for the second time the splendid Trio of Rubinstein, and the Sonata of Mendelssohn, last played by him in 1872. Beethoven's Quartet has not graced the programme since 1872, led by Maurin. Thus, with a new cast of executants, the selection this day will derive some additional interest. The Piano Solos, the choice of Jaell, are varied, and extremely interesting.

The GRAND MATINÉE, July 9th,

TO COMMENCE AT THREE O'CLOCK.

For this performance, Visitors' Tickets will be half-a-guinea. The statistics of the Musical Union show that the increased expenses of Artists, expressly engaged from the continent, exceed the amount of subscription, hence the extra charge. Other Institutions, this year, have raised the price of admissions; and, as mentioned before, including postage and cost of programmes, the literal charge of each concert to members is not more than four shillings! Madame Montigny-Remaury will come expressly from Paris for this *Matinée*, and repeat any favourite Solos that may be demanded.

It may be worth noting, during this hot weather, that St. James's Hall is much cooler than most concert rooms.

To begin at a Quarter-past Three.

Grand Trio, B flat. Op. 52.....Rubinstein.
Quartet, No. 1, in F. Op. 18.....Beethoven.
Sonata, B flat. Piano & V.-Cello. Op. Mendelssohn.
Canzonetta from Quartet in E flat. Op.
12.....Mendelssohn.

Pianoforte Solos.

1. Der Abendstern from Tannhauser.....Wagner.
2. Reconnaissance. A flat.....Schumann.
3. Danse des Sylphes. D major.....Berlioz.
4. Impromptu. A flat.....Jaell.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The title of the Pianoforte composition by *Tchaikowsky*, played by Jaell at the sixth *matinée*, is "Souvenir de Hapsall," No. 2, pub. Leuckart, Leipzig.

Visitors unable to remain throughout the Concert are requested not to disturb the performance by leaving whilst the music is being played, but to take advantage of the cessation between each movement of the compositions.

EXECUTANTS.

First ViolinSIGNOR GUIDO PAPINI.
(Fifth time in England.)
Second ViolinM. WIENER.
ViolaM. HOLLANDER.
VioloncelloM. LASSERRE.
PianistALFRED JAEILL.
(Last time this Season.)
PIANOFORTE—ERARD.

Members can pay for Visitors at the Hall.

St. James's Hall.—The entrance in Regent Street is recommended as the easiest of access, where the Cashier attends to receive payments of Subscriptions and Single Admissions.

Visitors' Tickets, 7s. 6d. each, to be had of LUCAS and OLLIVIER, Bond Street; and Mr. ARSTIN, at the Hall.

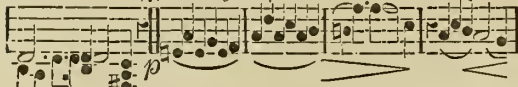
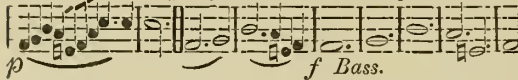
Stamped Receipts, for Subscriptions paid at the Hall, will be given by the Cashier.

The Balcony and Orchestra are recommended for hearing to advantage. Members are requested to be seated early.

SYNOPTICAL ANALYSIS.

IL ne suffit pas que l'artiste soit bien préparé pour le public, il faut aussi que le public le soit à ce qu'on va lui faire entendre.—BAILLOT.
 En adjoignant aux virtuoses les plus habiles de Londres, ceux des étrangers de grand renom qui s'y trouvent de passage, M. Ella obtient ainsi à la fois et excellence de l'exécution, et une variété de style qu'on ne pourrait avoir en conservant toujours les mêmes artistes.—HECTOR BRELLIOZ.

Grand Trio, Op. 52Rubinstein.

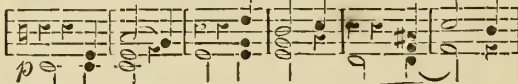
Allegro. Pianoforte. Theme.*continued. 2d Subject. Violin 8^o.**Motivo. *Augmentat. Dble. Augmentation.*

The theme, spread over a lengthened rhythm, generates a variety of phrases, chiefly consisting of the six quavers of the first bar vigorously treated in imitations. Speedily occurs the second subject in the dominant,—a flowing melody, finely developed in the violin part, and richly harmonised. A pause ensues on E natural. Here the theme again appears, and at the ninth bar, for the left hand of the pianist, in augmentation.* The same theme, in double augmentation follows,—amidst a succession of triplets, with double notes, and massive accompaniment.

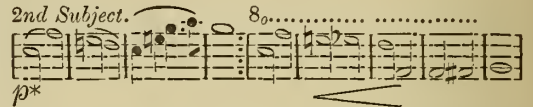
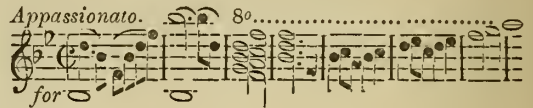
The scholastic treatment is scarcely appreciable at a single hearing, although symmetrical in its rhythm and purely orthodox in design. A calm ensues, and in augmentation, the theme, expressed in a charming melodious strain, in B flat, by the violin, at once leads to the original treatment. There is nothing confused or obscure in this Allegro. Episodical phrases of flowing cantabile engage the stringed instruments, and the intermediate sections of the *motivi* are composed of brilliant figures, vigorous in effect, and to any ordinary pianist very difficult to play.

Adagio.*Chorale.*

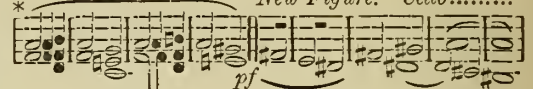
Indicated by a short explanation, the intention of the composer in this Adagio will at once be found to realise a touching scene. The fragmentary, pathetic theme, expresses disconsolate grief of some wandering spirit, the pious strains of a chorale for a time affording consolation. Enough is here stated to define the object of the *motivi* so expressively treated in this interesting picture of sorrow and religious sentiment.

Presto. 8^o.....*Meno mosso. Violin.*

The piquant melody in descent, with mixed accents, à deux temps, and syncopated bass in the second part, render this Presto extremely effective and interesting. The meno mosso, with its melodic phrases, and flights of rapid passages for the piano, forms a delightful contrast. Both movements demand strength of hand for octaves, and a very rapid finger.



The noble subject of this Finale is susceptible of bold treatment, and well suited for all instruments. In this, and the first Allegro, we perceive the second subject anticipated partially on the pianoforte, ere its free development is heard on the violin. The closing cadence of the second subject, in diminution,* is dwelt upon, and transitions to several keys with arpeggio accompaniment protract the following phrase.

**Cadence in diminution. New Figure. Cello.....*

This new figure, led by the pianoforte, somewhat mysterious, is continued until the reappearance of the original theme. The working up of the different *motivi* in the coda is now impetuously continued, amidst florid and difficult passages, relieved, ever and anon, by a fourth subject in the bass, consisting of the scale, cleverly enough afterwards wrought into a charming melodic phrase in the treble. The final climax is reserved for the second subject, being delivered *ff* on the pianoforte, the violin and violoncello playing a separate canto, and adding to the imposing effect of the *ensemble*. For awhile, this mass of overpowering harmony lapses into a serene, quiet strain of the last quotation, until a sudden, dashing burst of passages, in octaves and contrary motion, terminates this Finale.

Quartet, No. 1. Op. 18Beethoven.

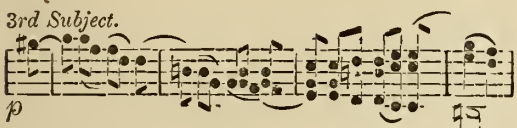
The philosophical gravity pervading the impassioned and deeply-coloured ideas of Beethoven's more serious movements, like the adagio in this Quartet, addresses itself to minds trained to the perception and enjoyment of effects, in the austere and religious sentiment of art, which touch and elevate the better feelings of human nature. A man must have virtue in him before he will enter upon the reading of a Seneca or an Epictetus, says the moralist; and to be moved by the truthful delivery of Beethoven's noblest thoughts, asserts the triumph of music over every well organised mind. It is said that other Quartets of the first set of six published by Beethoven, were composed previous to this in F, and, judging from the extended form and exalted character of the movements, I can believe this assertion.

Allegro con brio.

The motivo given out in unison is one of the most effective that was ever invented for contrapuntal treatment; it has all the license of a single note, without losing the charm of its melodic form. To explain:—the G and E, considered merely as apogaturas, and occupying a little more than a sixth of the bar, leave F the predominant tone, which gives the composer the power of using it on every one of the five intervals of a dominant ninth. Such a thought—so original—so ingenious—so expressive—could not be otherwise than interesting under every aspect, and it is really astonishing to what extent Beethoven has worked it out, not only in imitations, and with modulations, but in generating the following lovely cantabile with theme for the violoncello.

Cantabile.

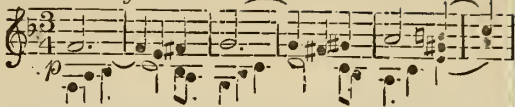
The vigorous ascent of the scale of G in Octaves closes the first development of the above motivi, and leads to the syncopated third subject in the dominant.

3rd Subject.

These three quotations are presented with every variety of treatment throughout, but the conversational character of the primal idea, so exquisitely harmonised, is, perhaps, the most striking feature. In the entire set to which this Quartet belongs, there is not one movement, perhaps, in which the various features of counterpoint are more equally dispersed, giving to each performer frequent opportunities of exhibiting his taste in choosing the best model for his responses.

Adagio.*Major. 2 Vio. 1 Vio. 8o.....*

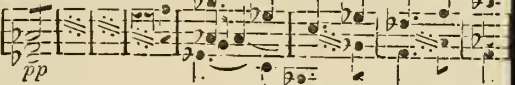
There is no severer test of the mental capacity of executants than a true rendering of this Adagio. Each part has beautiful imitations, the second violin and viola in particular; whilst the effect of the violoncello, in giving out the cantabile, adds to the pathos of this movement, the final cadences of which, in fragmentary resolutions of the minor ninths, penetrate the soul of the most obdurate nature—despair and resignation portrayed with unerring truth.

Scherzo Allegro molto.

The bass figure of accompaniment to this exquisite Scherzo, the transition to a flat beginning the second part with flowing cantabile, and the climax of terse counterpoint and syncopated harmony at the final cadence, are beautiful conceptions and captivating in their effects. The Trio that follows with a subject in octaves and sudden repose of harmony in D flat, with florid figures for the violin (not easy of execution), is strikingly original, and contrasts happily with the Scherzo.

Allegro.

The last allegro, with its triplets so fancifully treated, with contrary accents of 2-4, is most interesting. The connoisseur will not fail to remark the preparation of the following cantabile, in a pleasing transition of harmonies, sometimes left to a single note:—this is an original feature beyond the reach of art, which may be traced in several of Beethoven's grand compositions for full orchestras.

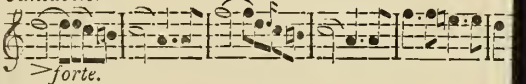
Mod. e Cantabile.

The great variety of lovely ideas that pervade every part, and the perspicuity with which they are severally treated, verify what we have often asserted that where inferior composers in their final rondos are sometimes trivial, Beethoven is always successful.

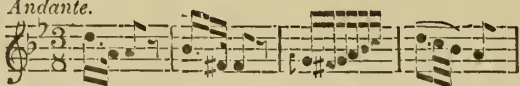
Sonata, in B flat, Op. 45. Piano and Cello...Mendelssohn

Composed at the very ripest period of the composer's life, this Duet, though less often played than the more lengthened Op. 58, with its Chorale, equal in the beauty, originality, and flowing eloquence of the themes of every movement.

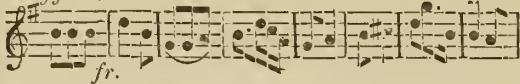
The first Allegro gains in effect by the omission of the repeat, since the two subjects quoted are worked out with no episodes of a very novel character in the second part. Nothing can be more naïve and charming than the Andante, whilst the Finale is one continued stream of melody, with episodes, ever and anon interrupted by the passionate outbursts of vigorous harmony, the whole terminating with subdued melodic fragments of the theme most beautifully expressed. Like all the chamber concerted pianoforte music of this master, there is in this Duet a mass of duplicate harmonies in octaves, which require great vigilance to keep under when used in accompaniment, especially to the violoncello.

Allegro vivaco.*Cantabile.*

Andante.



Maggiore.



Finale.



Quartet. No. 2, E flat, Op. 12.....Mendelssohn.

Canzonetta.



This charming Canzonetta, with its naïve expression and singularly protracted rhythm, is most captivating. It is followed by an *intermezzo*, in the tonic major, of a gay and pleasing character, requiring great nicety of accent—the violins moving in equal parts, *staccati*, upon pedal harmony, and the viola and violoncello repeating the same passages, *vice versa*. To this succeeds a recurrence of the Canzonetta, with its primal simplicity of accompaniment, until the end of the movement—superseding the ordinary Minuet and Trio of three-four time.

Pianoforte Solos.

1. Der Abendstern from TannhauserWagner.
2. Reconnaissance. A flatSchumann.
3. Danse des Sylphes. D majorBerlioz.
4. Impromptu. A flat.....Jaell.

ALFRED JAEEL.

During four months' correspondence with this great and universally popular Artist, I have addressed letters to him at Trieste, Milan, Copenhagen, Warsaw, and Paris, where he now resides, fully occupied in giving instruction to the best families. In parting from my obliging friend, this day, I cannot omit making mention of his having wished to emulate the generous example of Rubinstein and Hans von Bülow.

HENRI VIEUXTEMPS.

Although retired from playing, and residing permanently in Paris, Vieuxtemps has been invited to award prizes to the Students of the Belgium Conservatoire. In his letter to me, dated June 23rd, at Brussels, he mentions the name of a young violinist, to whom was lately awarded the first prize at the Conservatoire, of very extraordinary talent—Ysaye, a native of Liège, twenty years of age, and already violin soloist at Ostend. "I predict," says Vieuxtemps, "a brilliant career for this youth, if he continue to study and practise." The veteran violinist expresses sympathy for my failing sight, and echoes the advice of Mr. Bowman, the oculist, not to write by night. Alas! this is almost unavoidable. I have already written more than a thousand letters to English correspondents, and to those in St. Petersburg, etc., half a hundred more, since January 1st, 1878. Vieuxtemps terminates his letter by expressing a hope that this season will not be my last. "Young artists," says he, "want you, and you must not desert them. I see announced Mme. Montigny-Réaury and Jaell, two great artists, worthy of the Musical Union. Come to Paris, and let us together enjoy the Exposition, after our labours. — Ever affectionately yours, HENRI VIEUXTEMPS."

"Since the memorable appearance of Herr Rubinstein in 1876—when he gave his services in token of respect for Professor Ella—there has been no such gathering of the musical aristocracy, of remarkable men of letters, of art, and science, as that displayed in St. James's Hall last Tuesday afternoon at the fifth *matinée*. This assemblage was mainly owing to the first and last appearance this season at the Musical Union of Hans von Bülow, emulating the example of Herr Rubinstein. The interest in the opening sonata of Saint-Saëns, for violoncello and piano was much enhanced by the presence of the gifted French composer, organist and pianist, who was greeted with a round of applause on being seated by the side of Hans von Bülow to turn over the pages of his music. Of all existing pianists, there is not one of them who has a more thorough knowledge and appreciation of Beethoven than Hans von Bülow, and in Beethoven's superb Trio in B flat, he was admirably seconded by Signor Papini, who appeared for the first time this season, and proved that in chamber music he is second to none; M. Lasserre had the violoncello part. That the trio was the *pièce de résistance* of the musical *menu* was of course evident. This marvellous composition was indeed a rare treat: the interpretation by the pianist was inspired, and it was a lesson to be remembered by the numerous pianoforte performers present; the applause at the close of the trio for the three artists was long and enthusiastic."—*The Queen*.

"One of the most interesting concerts of the season was the Musical Union *matinée* at which Dr. Hans von Bülow most liberally assisted as a mark of his personal regard for Professor Ella, and as a proof of his deep sympathy with the work which the director of the Union has done for music throughout his long career. In thus following the example of Rubinstein, who in 1876 played for the Professor under similar circumstances, Hans von Bülow has performed a graceful act which will meet with very hearty approval from musicians both in England and the Continent, and the enthusiasm with which he was greeted by the audience at St. James's Hall proved that the amateurs there assembled cordially endorsed the honour paid to the head of the institution. Professor Ella had provided a scheme worthy of the occasion. His solos were the well known Capriccio, in F sharp minor, of Mendelssohn; Schubert's lovely Impromptu, in G; and Rubinstein's vivacious and brilliant Galop, in B, Op. 14; each of which was given with the utmost character and expression, and the last with marvellous fire and force. Taken altogether, it was a performance to be remembered even in the annals of the Musical Union, and artistic sympathy and fraternity has seldom received a pleasanter illustration than when the eminent pianist gracefully transferred to the veteran professor the plaudits with which he was greeted."—*The Choir*.

PROGRAMME OF GRAND MATINEE, July 9th.

TO COMMENCE AT THREE O'CLOCK.

1. Grand Septet, E flat. Op. 20Beethoven.
2. Pianoforte Solos (various). MME. MONTIGNY-REMAURY.
3. *Duet, Piano and Violoncello, No. 3, of Trois Morceaux, Op. 11, Allegro Risoluto, in A major.....Rubinstein.
4. *Andante Cantabile, B flat, from Quartet, in D. Op. 11Tchaikowsky.
5. *Air, from the Suite in D. (With Quartet Accompaniment.) VIOLIN SOLOBach.
6. Grand Septet, D minor. Op. 74Hummel.

* Compositions demanded by Members, and played, on this occasion, for the first time by the executants.

FIRST SEASON.



THIRD CONCERT.

BOSTON CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY.

ASSOCIATION HALL,

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1886.

Ludwig van Beethoven.

1770—1827.

QUARTET for pianoforte, violin, viola and violoncello. E flat, Op. 16.

Grave—Allegro ma non troppo.

Andante cantabile.

Rondo, allegro ma non troppo.

Franz Schubert

1797—1828.

SONGS for a tenor voice, with pianoforte accompaniment.

Die Taubenpost.

Frühlingssehnsucht.

Der Lindenbaum. Op. 89, No. 5.

Frühlingstraum. Op. 89, No. 11.

Die böse Farbe. Op. 25, No. 17.

Anton Rubinstein

1829—

TRIO for pianoforte, violin and violoncello. B flat, Op. 52.

Moderato.

Andante.

Scherzo, presto.

Allegro appassionato.

MESSRS. CHARLES F. WEBBER, tenore—CARL FAELTEN, pianoforte—
CHARLES N. ALLEN, violin—CARL MEISEL, viola—WULF FRIES, violoncello.

KNABE PIANO.

DIE TAUBENPOST.

I have in my service a carrier dove,
And she is as certain as day;
She never spreads a laggard wing,
Yet never flies away.

I send her many thousand times,
By brook and forest to roam,
And bid her look with piercing eye
On my beloved's home.

When she from her casement looks with glee,
Commending thy pace and form,
Sweet dove! my merry greeting give,—
Bring hers to me forlorn!

No letter need I to tell my tale—
My tears I send by thee;
Well do I know thy zealous wing,
And matchless constancy.

By day, by night, in waking, in dreams,
Her worth is still the same;
She will her message safely bear,
And come to me again.

My dove will not faint-hearted be,
Nor ever cares to rest;
She needs no promise of reward
To lure her to my breast.

I cherish her fondly, watching her weal,
Secure of my beautiful dove;
Her name is "Longing"—know you her?—
The messenger of love.

FRÜHLINGSSEHNSUCHT.

Soft-breathing zephyr, steal through the bowers,
Bearing the sweets of Spring's early flowers.
How tender the greetings thou breathest to me!
How gaily and truly my heart turns to thee!
It gladly would follow thy course, did it dare,—
But where?

Brooklet, so briskly winding along
Through the green valley, humming a song,
Pursuing thy way to the far off blue waves,
And gathering pictures for ocean's deep caves,
Where, where would'st thou lead me, my bright-
est, my own,
But down?

Restless, unhappy, tear-burdened heart,
Will thy old sorrow never depart?
What balsam will lessen this withering fire,
And silence forever thy pressing desire?
What is it, Spring, of blessings below,
But thou?

DER LINDENBAUM.

Beside the village high street
A linden-tree is seen,
And once, beneath its shadow,
I laid me down to dream.

And I had cut upon it
So many tender words,
It seemed to draw me to it
With memory's silken cords.

And as I had to pass it
 In deep repose of night,
 I closed my eyes and listened
 How it would me invite.
 And lo! its branches rustled,
 And seemed to suggest
 The words, "Dear youth, come hither,
 And thou wilt find thy rest."

The cold wind seemed to aid it,
 And rushed against my face;
 But not for wind nor rustling
 Would I my path retrace.
 But still I hear the murmur
 Of branches hard and bare,
 And still the invitation
 "Dear youth, come rest thee here!"

FRÜHLINGSTRAUM.

I dreamt of the bright-hued flowers,
 As always they blossom in May;
 I dreamt of the grass-clad meadows,
 And birds that enliven the day.

But when from sleep awakened
 At call of chanticleer,
 Around was cold and darkness,
 And raven-cries burst on the ear.

Who painted those gay leaflets
 Which shadow the window-pane?
 Yet laugh ye all at the dreamer
 Whose dead flowers bloom again.

I dreamt of a pretty maiden,
 Who gave me love for love,
 Caressing for caressing,
 And happiness earth above.

But when from sleep awakened,
 The picture passed and gone,
 I sat in moody silence,
 And felt I was all alone,

Once more I close my eyelids,
 My heart beats loud and fast,
 When will the winter be over?
 When will all my sorrows be past?

DIE BÖSE FARBE.

I long to travel to distant climes,
 The merry old world to see,
 But everything's so very green
 I like neither field nor tree.

I'd pluck the green leaves from every bough,
 Swifter than autumn gale,
 And sweeping across the meadow-land,
 Turn all the grass-blades pale.

Oh! ugly green, I love thee not!
 Why dost thou show such spite,
 So proud, so bold, so evil-tongued
 Toward all that seemeth white?

I long to lay me before her door,
 In rain, and tempest and snow,
 And tenderly whisper, by day and night,
 The simple wordlet, Addio!

And when in forest sounds the horn,
 And opens her window light,
 Through she will no more look on me,
 I yet may gladden my sight.

O bind the band upon thy brow,
 The green and faded band;
 And let me hear thy voice once more,
 And, parting, touch thy hand.

FOURTH CONCERT.

MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1887.

Franz Schubert. TRIO for pianoforte, violin and violoncello. B flat,
1797—1828. Op. 99.

Allegro moderato.

Andante un poco mosso.

Scherzo, allegro.

Rondo, allegro vivace.

Adolf Jensen CYCLE OF SONGS, "Dolorosa," for an alto voice,
1837—1879. with pianoforte accompaniment. Op. 30.

Was ist's, o Vater?

Ich habe bevor der Morgen.

Nicht der Thau und nicht der Regen.

Denke! denke! mein Geliebter.

Ich hab' ihn im Schlafe zu sehen gemeint.

Wie so bleich ich geworden bin.

Ludwig van Beethoven. QUARTET for two violins, viola and violoncello.
1770—1827. F, Op. 59, No. 1.

Allegro.

Allegretto vivace e sempre scherzando.

Adagio molto e mesto.

Attacca

Allegro (Thème russe.)

Miss FRANCISKA TAUBER, contralto—Messrs. OTTO BENDIX, pianoforte
—LEANDRO CAMPANARI, first violin—JULIUS AKEROYD, second violin—
DANIEL KUNTZ, viola—GIUSEPPE CAMPANARI, violoncello.

KNABE PIANO.

FRANK WOOD, PRINTER, BOSTON.

1892

STEINERT HALL.

Three Chamber Concerts

BY

MR. ARTHUR WHITING,

ASSISTED BY

Miss GERTRUDE EDMANDS, Messrs. FRANZ KNEISEL,
C. M. LOEFFLER, LOUIS SVECENSKI, ALWIN
SCHROEDER and LEO SCHULTZ.

Tuesday Evenings, Nov. 15, Dec. 13 and Jan. 3,

At 8 o'clock.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------|
| Season Tickets, with reserved seats | . | \$2.50 |
| Single " " " " | . | 1.00 |

On sale at the piano warerooms of the M. Steinert
& Sons Co., and at the box office.

The STEINWAY PIANO is used at these Concerts.

THIRD CONCERT. — Jan. 3.

Miss EDMANDS, Messrs. KNEISEL, SVECENSEN,
SCHROEDER and WHITING.

BACH. Sonata, E major, for violin and
pianoforte.


Adagio. — Allegro. — Adagio. — Allegro.

BRAHMS. Songs.

DVOŘÁK. Quartette, E flat. Op. 87 (v)

*Allegro con fuoco. — Lento. — Allegro moderato
grazioso. — Finale (allegro ma non troppo)*

Programme:



Rubinstein—Trio in B flat, for Pianoforte, Violin and Violoncello. Op. 52.

Moderato assai, 6-4.

Andante, 2-4.

Allegro Moderato, 3-4.

Gounod—Spinning and Jewel Song from "Faust,"
Madame Mattei.

Cheney—Fantasie Caprice, Op. 11.
Miss Marquis.

Meyerbeer—Liete Signori from "Huguenots,"
Mrs. Bailey.

Rubinstein—Sonate in D major for Pianoforte and Violoncello. Op. 18.

Allegretto, 6-8.

Allegro molto, 4-4.

Verdi—Cavatina "Tacea la notte," from "Il Trovatore,"
Mrs. New.

Mendelssohn—Andante con moto tranquillo (from Trio in D minor. Op. 49.)

Braga—"Angel's Serenade," (With Violin Obligato by Miss Marquis.)

Madame Mattei.

Whiting—Organ Posteludium in G.

165TH RECITAL,
School of Music,
DePauw University

Soiree Musical

Given by

James H. Howe,

Assisted by

MADAME MARITA MATTEI, SOPRANO.

MRS. JOHN C. NEW, SOPRANO.

MRS. LEON BAILEY, CONTRALTO

MISS ROSA MARQUIS, VIOLIN.

MR. A. SCHELLSCHMIDT, VIOLONCELLO

Roberts Park Church,
INDIANAPOLIS, TUESDAY, DEC. 4, 1888

Concert at 8:00 P. M.

Present this for ONE Admission.

*A Chickering Grand Piano forte is kindly furnished
Bryant & Dierdorf.*

PIANOFORTE CONCERT

GIVEN BY

MR. ARTHUR B. WHITING,

ASSISTED BY

Messrs. GUSTAV DANNREUTHER and WULF FRIEŠ,

At MEIONAON HALL,

Wednesday Evening, April 5th, at Eight o'clock.

Tickets. \$1.00.

To be obtained at Mr. A. P. SCHMIDT'S Music Store, and at the Hall.

The **KNABE PIANO** is to be used on this occasion.



PROGRAMME.

1. TRIO in B flat, op. 52. *Rubinstein.*

Moderato assai—Andante—Allegro moderato—Allegro appassionato.

Messrs. DANNREUTHER, FRIES and WHITING.

2. a. FANTASIE—Homage à Schumann, op. 5. *Moszkowski.*

- b. TROIS NOUVELLES ETUDES. *Chopin.*

1. F minor. 2. A flat major. 3. D flat major.

- c. IMPROMPTU, F sharp minor, op. 288. *Charles Mayer.*

MR. WHITING.

3. SUITE, D minor, M. S. 'Cello and Piano. *George E. Whiting.*

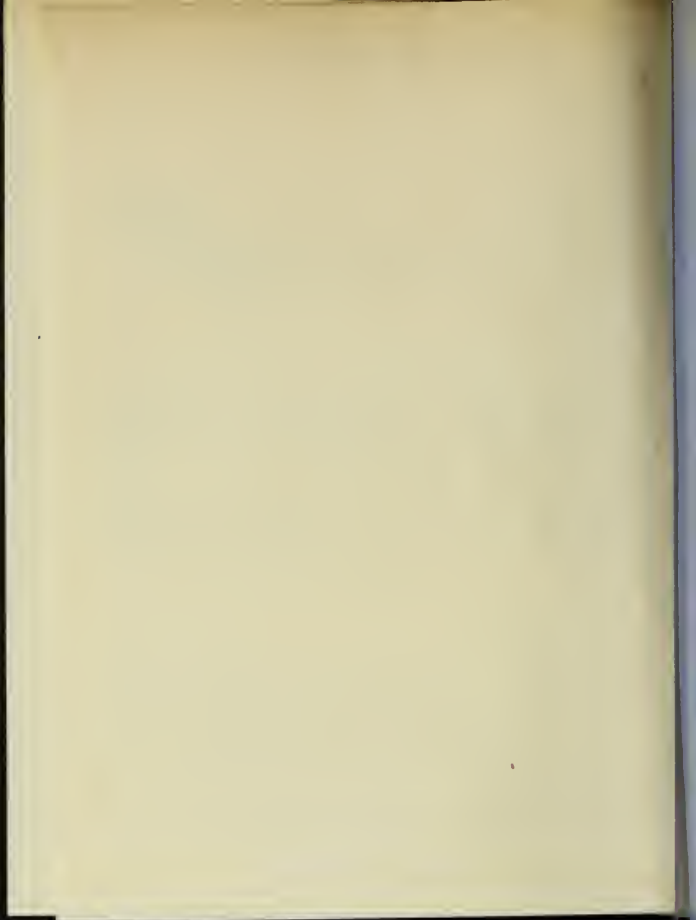
I. Overture. Introduction and Allegro Brillante.

II. Legends. Adagio.

III. "The Erl-King," (Goethe). Allegro con fuoco.

IV. The Flight of Night. Allegro molto.

Messrs. FRIES and WHITING.



~ 1902 ~

EATON-HADLEY TRIO CONCERTS

S E C O N D S E A S O N

MRS. JESSIE DOWNER-EATON, PIANO

MR. LOUIS EATON VIOLIN

MR. ARTHUR D. HADLEY, VIOLONCELLO

ASSISTED BY

MISS OLIVE COOK SOPRANO

MISS LENA LITTLE CONTRALTO

MR. LEVERETT B. MERRILL BASS

HUNTINGTON CHAMBERS HALL

MARCH 27 APRIL 3 APRIL 10

A T T H R E E O ' C L O C K

TICKETS FOR THE SERIES, AT THREE DOLLARS EACH
ON SALE AT SCHIRMER'S, OR MAY BE OBTAINED BY
ADDRESSING MR. EATON, 15 HAVILAND ST., BOSTON

PATRONESSES

MRS. ALBERT C. ALDRICH

MRS. S. B. ALEXANDER

MRS. W. H. M. AUSTIN

MRS. CHARLES M. BAKER

MRS. GEORGE J. BARKER

MRS. J. ARTHUR BEEBE

MRS. G. G. BOARDMAN

MRS. G. O. G. COALE

MRS. EDWIN S. CONANT

MRS. WILLIAM CUMSTON

MRS. HENRY EHRLICH

MISS ELISE FAY

MRS. JOHN L. GARDNER

MRS. EDWARD GLINES

MRS. CHARLES A. GRIMMONS

MRS. RICHARD J. HALL

MRS. W. FRANKLIN HALL

MRS. J. H. HECHT

MRS. HAMBLIN L. HOVEY

MRS. GORHAM HUBBARD

MRS. B. J. LANG

MRS. WALTER H. MARSH

MRS. HALL McALLISTER

MRS. S. J. MIXTER

MRS. LOUVILLE V. NILES

MRS. S. D. WARREN

MRS. CHARLES A. WEST

MRS. IRVINE A. WHITCOMB

MRS. WILLIAM P. WILSON

MRS. WILLIAM J. WINCH

MRS. G. H. WINDELER

MRS. B. M. WOLF

MRS. H. G. WOODWORTH

THURSDAY, MARCH 27 1902

TRIO Op. 93 E FLAT MAJOR . . . HUMMEL
ALLEGRO CON MOTO—UN POCO LARGHETTO—ALLEGRO CON BRIO

SONGS

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|------------------|
| APRIL WEATHER | } | MARGARET R. LANG |
| MY AIN DEAR SOMEBODY | | |
| MY TRUE LOVE LIES ASLEEP | | |
| LYDIA | | |
| MISS COOK | | |

TRIO Op. 52 B FLAT MAJOR . . . RUBINSTEIN
MODERATO ASSAI—ANDANTE—ALLEGRO MODERATO—MODERATO

THURSDAY, APRIL 3 1902

TRIO Op. 11 B FLAT MAJOR . . . BEETHOVEN
ALLEGRO CON BRIO—ADAGIO—TEMA: PRIA CH'IO L'IMPEGNO

| | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|--------|
| CAVATINA | SE OPPRESSI OGNOR . . . | HALÉVY |
| ARIA | SALVATOR ROSA . . . | GOMEZ |
| MR. MERRILL | | |

TRIO Op. 5 B FLAT MINOR . . . VOLKMANN
LARGO—RITOURNELL (ANDANTE)—ALLEGRO CON BRIO

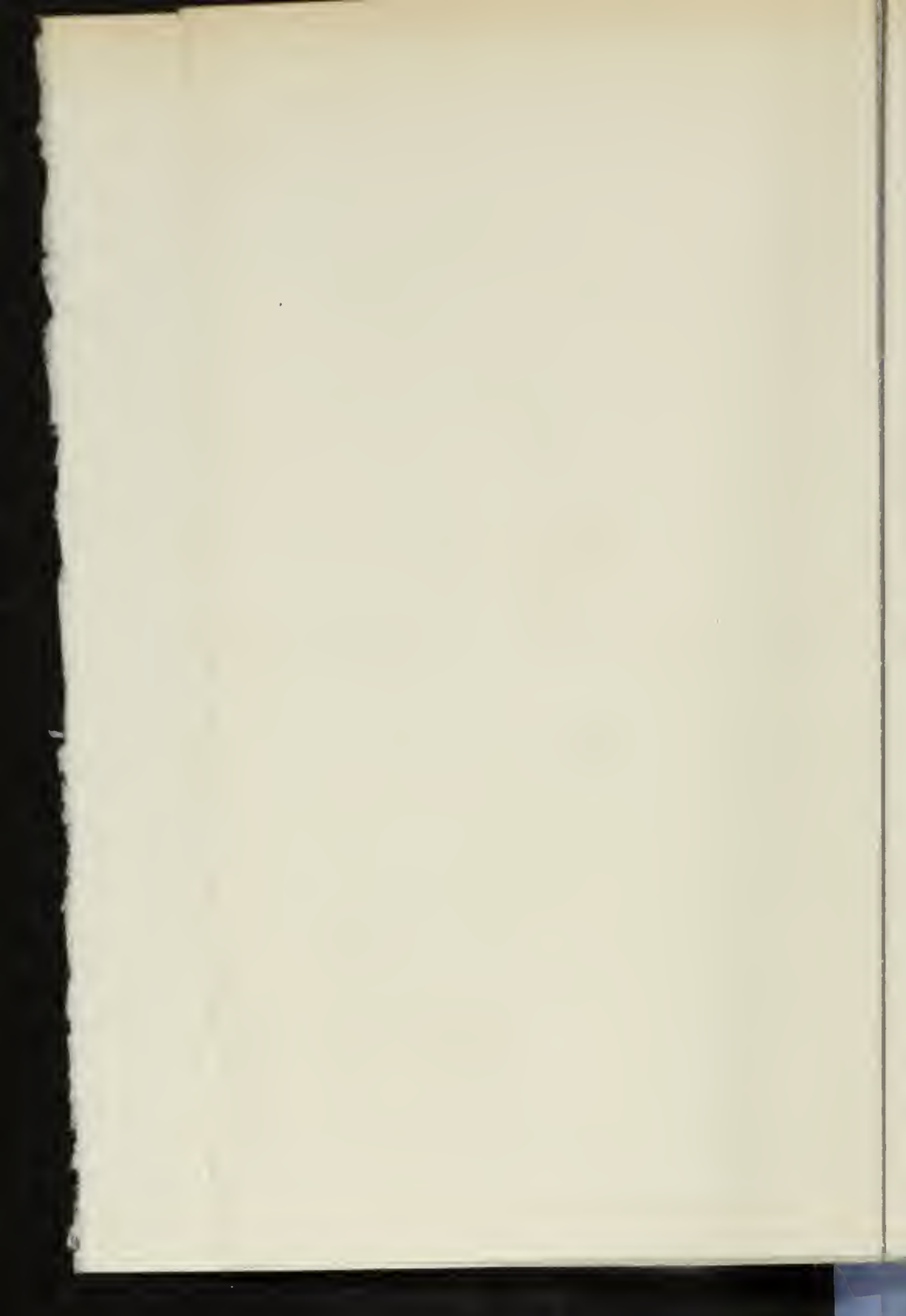
THURSDAY, APRIL 10 1902

TRIO Op. 100 E FLAT MAJOR . . . SCHUBERT
ALLEGRO—ANDANTE CON MOTO—SCHERZO—ALLEGRO MODERATO

SONGS

| | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------|
| TIMBRES OUBLIÉS | } | C. M. LOEFFLER |
| LE FLAMBEAU VIVANT | | |
| MISS LITTLE | | |

TRIO Op. 18 F MAJOR . . . SAINT SAËNS
ALLEGRO VIVACE—ANDANTE—SCHERZO (PRESTO)—ALLEGRO



Bei Ankauf der sämtlichen Lieder von Franz Schubert ist der Preis für alle 11 Bände auf 6 Thlr. festgesetzt, so dass also hier der Preis für jedes Lied nur 1 Ngr. beträgt. Bei Ankauf eines Exemplars der sämtlichen Lieder in der F. n. z. n. - Ausgabe ist der Preis für jedes Lied nur 1 Ngr. Bei Ankauf sämtlicher 11 Bände in der Prachtausgabe ist der Preis für jedes Lied nur 1 Ngr. Bei Ankauf eines Exemplars der sämtlichen Lieder in der F. n. z. n. - Ausgabe ist der Preis für jedes Lied nur 1 Ngr. Bei Ankauf sämtlicher 11 Bände in der Prachtausgabe ist der Preis für jedes Lied nur 1 Ngr.

| Thl. Nr. | | |
|--|-------|--|
| Saloman, Op. 27. Sechs Lieder für 1 Stimme m. Pffe. | 25 | |
| Op. 27. No. 6. Sechzehn Odenkanten. | 5 | |
| Scarlati, Al. Zwei Liebeslieder f. 1 St. m. Pffe. f. Sopr. od. Ten. | 7 1/2 | |
| No. 1. 2. | 7 1/2 | |
| Die selben f. Meszopopr. od. Bar. | 7 1/2 | |
| No. 1. 2. | 7 1/2 | |
| Scarlati, Dom. Sonate f. Pf. in Cdur herausg. v. Wilhelmine Scarlati. | 10 | |
| Die drei Sonaten f. Pffe. Für den Concertvortrag bearbeitet von Carl Tausig. | 25 | |
| Schubert, Franz. Op. 70. Rondos brillant f. Pffe. u. Violone. Neue Ausgabe v. Ferd. David. | 15 | |
| Op. 90. Zwei Impromptus f. Pffe. Neue Ausgabe. Revidirt von Julius Riets. | 15 | |
| Einzelnen No. 1. 2. | 10 | |
| Op. 94. Moments musicaux p. ff. Neue Ausgabe. Revidirt v. Julius Riets. | 20 | |
| Einzelnen No. 1-6. | 5 | |
| Op. 142. Vier Impromptus f. Pffe. Neue Ausg. Revidirt v. J. Riets. Einzelnen No. 1. 10 Ngr. No. 2. 5 Ngr. No. 3. 4. 10 Ngr. | 1 | |
| Op. posth. Quartett in Dmol f. 2 Violinen, Viola und Cello. Neue Ausg. revid. genau bezeichnet u. herausgegeben von Ferd. David. | | |
| Partitur 2 Thlr. Stimmen 2 Thlr. Arrangement für Pffe. zu 4 Händen von R. Kleinmichel. | 1 10 | |
| Sämtliche Gesänge f. 1 Singstimme m. Pffe. Neue Ausg. revid. v. Julius Riets. | | |
| Band 1. Preis 20 Ngr. | | |
| Prachtausgabe eleg. gebunden 2 Thlr. Jedes Lied einzeln 2 Ngr. | | |
| Op. 1. Erlkönig, v. Goethe. | | |
| Op. 2. Gretchen am Spinnrade, a. Faust v. Goethe. | | |
| Op. 3. No. 1. Schäfers Klage, v. Goethe. | | |
| Op. 3. No. 2. Meeres-Stille, v. Goethe. | | |
| Op. 3. No. 3. Haidenröslein, v. Goethe. | | |
| Op. 3. No. 4. Jägers Abendlied, v. Goethe. | | |
| Op. 4. No. 1. Der Wanderer, v. Schmidt v. Lütz. | | |
| Op. 4. No. 2. Morgenlied, von Werner. | | |
| Op. 4. No. 3. Wanderers Nachtlied, von Goethe. | | |
| Op. 5. No. 1. Rastlose Liebe, v. Goethe. | | |
| Op. 5. No. 2. Nähe d. Geliebten, v. Goethe. | | |
| Op. 5. No. 3. Der Fischer, von Goethe. | | |
| Op. 5. No. 4. Erster Verlust, v. Goethe. | | |
| Op. 5. No. 5. Der König in Thule, von Goethe. | | |
| Op. 6. No. 1. Memnon, v. Mayerhofer. | | |
| Op. 6. No. 2. Antigone und Oedip, von Mayerhofer. | | |
| Op. 6. No. 3. Am Grabe Anselmo's, von Claudius. | | |
| Op. 7. No. 1. Die abgeblühte Linde, v. Graf L. v. Czerny. | | |
| Op. 7. No. 2. Der Flug der Zeit, v. Graf L. v. Czerny. | | |
| Op. 7. No. 3. Der Tod u. das Mädchen, von Claudius. | | |
| Op. 8. No. 1. Der Jüngling auf d. Hügel, v. Hattenbrunner. | | |
| Op. 8. No. 2. Sehnsucht, v. Mayerhofer. | | |
| Op. 8. No. 3. Erläse, v. Mayerhofer. | | |
| Op. 8. No. 4. Am Strome, v. Mayerhofer. | | |
| Band 2. Preis 20 Ngr. | | |
| Prachtausgabe eleg. gebunden 2 Thlr. Jedes Lied einzeln 2 Ngr. | | |
| Op. 12. No. 1. Gesänge des Harfners aus Wilhelm Meister, v. Goethe. I. | | |
| Op. 12. No. 2. Gesänge des Harfners aus Wilhelm Meister, v. Goethe. II. | | |
| Op. 12. No. 3. Gesänge des Harfners aus Wilhelm Meister, v. Goethe. III. | | |
| Op. 13. No. 1. Der Schäfer u. d. Reiter, v. Friedr. de la Motte Fouqué. | | |
| Op. 13. No. 2. Lob der Thränen, v. A. W. Schlegel. | | |
| Op. 13. No. 3. Der Alpenjäger, v. Mayerhofer. | | |
| Op. 14. No. 1. Suleika, von Goethe. | | |
| Op. 14. No. 2. Geheimes, v. Goethe. | | |
| Op. 19. No. 1. An Schwager Kronos, von Goethe. | | |
| Op. 19. No. 2. An Mignon, von Goethe. | | |
| Op. 19. No. 3. Ganymed, v. Goethe. | | |
| Op. 20. No. 1. Sei mir gegrüßt, von Fr. Rückert. | | |
| Op. 20. No. 2. Frühlingsglaube, v. Uhland. | | |
| Op. 20. No. 3. Händflinge Liebeswerbung, von Fr. Kind. | | |
| Op. 21. No. 1. Auf d. Donau, v. Mayerhofer. | | |
| Op. 21. No. 2. Der Schiffer, v. Mayerhofer. | | |
| Op. 21. No. 3. Wie Ulfrüsch, v. Mayerhofer. | | |
| Op. 22. No. 1. Der Zwerg, v. M. v. Collin. | | |
| Op. 22. No. 2. Wahnwitz, v. M. v. Collin. | | |
| Op. 23. No. 1. Die Liebe hat gelogen, von Graf v. Platen. | | |
| Op. 23. No. 2. Selige Welt, von J. Semm. | | |
| Op. 23. No. 3. Schwanengesang, von J. Semm. | | |
| Op. 23. No. 4. Schatzgräber Begehr, von Fr. v. Schöber. | | |
| Op. 24. No. 1. Gruppe aus dem Tartarus, von Schiller. | | |
| Op. 24. No. 2. Schlummerlied, v. Mayerhofer. | | |
| Band 3. Die schöne Müllerin. Ein Cyclus von Liedern. Gedichte von W. Müller. | | |
| Op. 25. Preis 20 Ngr. | | |
| Prachtausgabe eleg. gebunden 2 Thlr. Jedes Lied einzeln 2 Ngr. | | |
| 1. Das Wandern. | | |
| 2. Wohin? | | |
| 3. Halt. | | |
| 4. Danksagung an den Bach. | | |
| 5. Am Feierabend. | | |
| 6. Der Neugierige. | | |
| 7. Ungeduld. | | |
| 8. Morgengruß. | | |
| 9. Des Müllers Blumen. | | |
| 10. Thränenregen. | | |
| 11. Mein. | | |
| 12. Pause. | | |
| 13. Mit dem grünen Lautenbande. | | |
| 14. Der Jäger. | | |
| 15. Eifersucht und Stolz. | | |

| Thl. Nr. | | |
|--|--|--|
| Schubert, Franz. Sämmtl. Gesänge. Bd. 3. | | |
| 16. Die liebe Farbe. | | |
| 17. Die böse Farbe. | | |
| 18. Trockne Blumen. | | |
| 19. Der Müller und der Bach. | | |
| 20. Des Baches Wiegenlied. | | |
| Band 4. Preis 20 Ngr. | | |
| Prachtausgabe eleg. gebunden 2 Thlr. Jedes Lied einzeln 2 Ngr. | | |
| Op. 26. No. 1. Romanze aus dem Drama: Rosamunde, v. Helmina v. Chetty. | | |
| Op. 31. Suleika's zweiter Gesang aus d. westöstlichen Divan, von Goethe. | | |
| Op. 32. Die Forelle, von Schubert. | | |
| Op. 36. No. 1. Die zürnende Diana, von Mayerhofer. | | |
| Op. 36. No. 2. Nachtstück, v. Mayerhofer. | | |
| Op. 37. No. 1. Der Pilgrim, von Schiller. | | |
| Op. 37. No. 2. Der Alpenjäger, v. Schiller. | | |
| Op. 38. Der Liedler, Ballade von Keimel. | | |
| Op. 39. Sehnsucht, von Schiller. | | |
| Op. 41. Der Einsame, von Carl Lappe. | | |
| Op. 43. No. 1. Die junge Nonne, von Craigher. | | |
| Op. 43. No. 2. Nacht und Träume, von Schiller. | | |
| Op. 44. An die untergehende Sonne, von Kosegarten. | | |
| Op. 52. No. 1. Ellens erster Gesang aus Walter Scott's Fräulein vom See. | | |
| Op. 52. No. 2. Ellens zweiter Gesang aus Walter Scott's Fräulein vom See. | | |
| Op. 52. No. 3. Norman's Gesang aus Walter Scott's Fräulein vom See. | | |
| Op. 52. No. 6. »Ave Maria«. Ellens dritter Gesang aus Walter Scott's Fräulein vom See. | | |
| Op. 52. No. 7. Lied des gefangenen Jägers aus W. Scott's Fräulein vom See. | | |
| Band 5. Preis 20 Ngr. | | |
| Prachtausgabe eleg. gebunden 2 Thlr. Jedes Lied einzeln 2 Ngr. | | |
| Op. 56. No. 1. Willkommen u. Abschied, von Goethe. | | |
| Op. 56. No. 2. An die Leyer, nach Anacreon von Bruchmann. | | |
| Op. 56. No. 3. Im Haine, v. Bruchmann. | | |
| Op. 57. No. 1. Der Schmetterling, von Friedr. Schlegel. | | |
| Op. 57. No. 2. Die Borge, v. Fr. Schlegel. | | |
| Op. 57. No. 3. An den Mond, von Höpfl. | | |
| Op. 58. No. 1. Hektore Abschied, von Schiller. | | |
| Op. 58. No. 2. Emma, von Schiller. | | |
| Op. 58. No. 3. Des Mädchens Klage, von Schiller. | | |
| Op. 59. No. 1. Du liebst mich nicht, von Platen. | | |
| Op. 59. No. 2. Dass sie hier gewesen, von Rückert. | | |
| Op. 59. No. 3. Du bist die Ruh', von Rückert. | | |
| Op. 59. No. 4. Lachens und Weinens Grund, von Rückert. | | |
| Op. 60. No. 1. Greisengesang aus den östlichen Rosen, von Rückert. | | |
| Op. 60. No. 2. Dithyrambe, von Schiller. | | |
| Op. 62. No. 1. Lieder der Mignon aus Wilhelm Meister, von Goethe. I. | | |
| Op. 62. No. 2. Lieder der Mignon aus Wilhelm Meister, von Goethe. II. | | |
| Op. 62. No. 3. Lieder der Mignon aus Wilhelm Meister, von Goethe. III. | | |
| Op. 65. No. 1. Lied eines Schiffers an die Dioscuren, von Mayerhofer. | | |
| Op. 65. No. 2. Der Wanderer, von A. W. Schlegel. | | |
| Op. 65. No. 3. Aus Heliopolis, v. Mayerhofer. | | |
| Op. 68. Wachtelschlag. | | |
| Band 6. Preis 20 Ngr. | | |
| Prachtausgabe eleg. gebunden 2 Thlr. Jedes Lied einzeln 2 Ngr. | | |
| Op. 71. Drang in die Ferne, v. C. Gottfr. v. Leitner. | | |
| Op. 72. Auf dem Wasser zu singen, von L. v. Stollberg. | | |
| Op. 73. Die Rose, von Fr. Schlegel. | | |
| Op. 79. No. 1. Das Heimweh, v. L. Pyker. | | |
| Op. 79. No. 2. Die Allmacht, v. L. Pyker. | | |
| Op. 80. No. 1. Der Wanderer an d. Mond, von Seidl. | | |
| Op. 80. No. 2. Zügelklein, v. Seidl. | | |
| Op. 80. No. 3. Im Freien, von Seidl. | | |
| Op. 81. No. 1. Alinde, von Rochlitz. | | |
| Op. 81. No. 2. An die Laute, v. Rochlitz. | | |
| Op. 81. No. 3. Zurguten Nacht, v. Rochlitz. | | |
| Op. 85. No. 1. Lied der Anne Lyle, aus Walter Scott's Montrose. | | |
| Op. 85. No. 2. Gesang der Norna, aus Walter Scott's Pirat. | | |
| Op. 86. Romanze d. Richard Löwenherz, aus Walter Scott's Ivanhoe. | | |
| Op. 87. No. 1. Der Unglückliche, v. Caroline Pichler, geb. v. Greiner. | | |
| Op. 87. No. 2. Die Hoffnung, v. Schiller. | | |
| Op. 87. No. 3. Der Jüngling am Bache, von Schiller. | | |
| Op. 88. No. 1. Abendlied f. d. Entfernte, von A. W. Schlegel. | | |
| Op. 88. No. 2. Thekla. Eine Geisterstimme, von Schiller. | | |
| Op. 88. No. 3. Um Mitternacht, von Ernst Schulze. | | |
| Op. 88. No. 4. An die Musik, von Schöber. | | |
| Band 7. Winterreise. Ein Cyclus von Liedern. Gedichte von W. Müller. | | |
| Op. 89. Preis 20 Ngr. | | |
| Prachtausgabe eleg. gebunden 2 Thlr. Jedes Lied einzeln 2 Ngr. | | |
| 1. Gute Nacht. | | |
| 2. Die Wetterfahne. | | |
| 3. Gefrornen Thränen. | | |
| 4. Erstarrung. | | |
| 5. Der Lindenbaum. | | |
| 6. Wasserfuth. | | |
| 7. Auf dem Flusse. | | |
| 8. Rückblick. | | |
| 9. Irrlicht. | | |
| 10. Rast. | | |
| 11. Frühlingstraum. | | |
| 12. Einsamkeit. | | |
| 13. Die Post. | | |
| 14. Der greise Kopf. | | |
| 15. Die Krähe. | | |
| 16. Letzte Hoffnung. | | |
| 17. Im Dorfe. | | |
| 18. Der stürmische Morgen. | | |
| 19. Täuschung. | | |
| 20. Der Wegweiser. | | |

| Thl. Nr. | | |
|---|--|--|
| Schubert, Franz. Sämmtl. Gesänge. Bd. 7. | | |
| 21. Das Wirthshaus. | | |
| 22. Muth. | | |
| 23. Nobensonnen. | | |
| 24. Der Leyermann. | | |
| Band 8. Preis 20 Ngr. | | |
| Prachtausgabe eleg. gebunden 2 Thlr. Jedes Lied einzeln 2 Ngr. | | |
| Op. 92. No. 1. Der Musensohn, v. Goethe. | | |
| Op. 92. No. 2. Auf dem See, von Goethe. | | |
| Op. 92. No. 3. Geistes Gruss, v. Goethe. | | |
| Op. 93. No. 1. Im Walde, v. E. Schulze. | | |
| Op. 93. No. 2. Auf d. Brücke, v. E. Schulze. | | |
| Op. 95. No. 1. Die Unterschöndung, von Seidl. | | |
| Op. 95. No. 2. Lied: »Bei dir alleine, von Seidl. | | |
| Op. 95. No. 3. Die Männer sind ineinander, von Seidl. | | |
| Op. 95. No. 4. Iridesches Glück, v. Seidl. | | |
| Op. 96. No. 1. Die Sterne, von Leitner. | | |
| Op. 96. No. 2. Jägers Liebeslied, von Schöber. | | |
| Op. 96. No. 3. Wanderers Nachtlied, v. Goethe. | | |
| Op. 97. Glande, Heffnung und Liebe, von Kieffner. | | |
| Op. 98. No. 1. An die Nachtigall, von Claudius. | | |
| Op. 98. No. 2. Wiegenlied: »Schlafe holdere, von Claudius. | | |
| Op. 98. No. 3. Iphigenia, v. Mayerhofer. | | |
| Op. 101. Der blinde Knabe, von Craigher. | | |
| Band 9. Preis 20 Ngr. | | |
| Prachtausgabe eleg. gebunden 2 Thlr. Jedes Lied einzeln 2 Ngr. | | |
| Op. 105. No. 1. Widerspruch, von Seidl. | | |
| Op. 105. No. 2. Wiegenlied: »Wie sich der Aengleine, von Seidl. | | |
| Op. 105. No. 3. Am Fenster, von Seidl. | | |
| Op. 105. No. 4. Sehnsucht, von Seidl. | | |
| Op. 106. No. 1. Heimt. Lieben, v. Leitner. | | |
| Op. 106. No. 2. Das Weinen, von Leitner. | | |
| Op. 106. No. 3. Vor meiner Wiege, von Leitner. | | |
| Op. 106. No. 4. An Sylvia, v. Shakespeare. | | |
| Op. 108. No. 1. Ueber Wildemann, von Ernst Schulze. | | |
| Op. 108. No. 2. Todesmusik, v. Schöber. | | |
| Op. 108. No. 3. Erinnerung, v. Kosegarten. | | |
| Op. 109. No. 1. Am Bach im Frühling, von Claudius. | | |
| Op. 109. No. 2. Gedächtnis, v. Claudius. | | |
| Op. 109. No. 3. An eine Quelle, von Claudius. | | |
| Op. 110. Der Kampf, von Schiller. | | |
| Op. 111. No. 1. Andie Freude, v. Schiller. | | |
| Op. 111. No. 2. Lebensmelodien, von Schlegel. | | |
| Op. 111. No. 3. Die vier Weltalter, von Schiller. | | |
| Op. 115. No. 1. Das Lied im Grünen, von Reil. | | |
| Op. 115. No. 2. Wonne der Wehmuth, von Goethe. | | |
| Op. 115. No. 3. Sprache der Liebe, von Fr. Schlegel. | | |
| Band 10. Preis 20 Ngr. | | |
| Prachtausgabe eleg. gebunden 2 Thlr. Jedes Lied einzeln 2 Ngr. | | |
| Op. 116. Erwartung, von Schiller. | | |
| Op. 117. Der Sänger, Ballade von Goethe. | | |
| Op. 118. No. 1. Geist der Liebe, von Kosegarten. | | |
| Op. 118. No. 2. Der Abend, von Höpfl. | | |
| Op. 118. No. 3. Tischlied, von Goethe. | | |
| Op. 118. No. 4. Lob des Tokayers, von Baumberg. | | |
| Op. 118. No. 5. An die Sonne, v. Körner. | | |
| Op. 118. No. 6. Die Spinnerin, v. Goethe. | | |
| Op. 119. Auf dem Strom, von Reistab. | | |
| Op. 123. Viola, von Schöber. | | |
| Op. 124. No. 1. Scene aus d. Schauspielen »Lacrimase, v. A. W. Schlegel. I. | | |
| Op. 124. No. 2. Scene aus d. Schauspielen »Lacrimase, v. A. W. Schlegel. II. | | |
| Op. 126. Ballade von Keimel. | | |
| Op. 130. Das Echo, von Castelli. | | |
| Op. 131. No. 1. Der Mondabend. | | |
| Op. 131. No. 2. Trinklied. | | |
| Op. 131. No. 3. Klage, v. Schöber. | | |
| Ständchen v. Shakespeare. | | |
| Band 11. Schwanengesang. Ein Cyclus von Liedern. Gedichte von L. Reistab. H. Heine und J. G. Seidl. Preis 20 Ngr. | | |
| Prachtausgabe eleg. gebunden 2 Thlr. Jedes Lied einzeln 2 Ngr. | | |
| 1. Liebesbotschaft. | | |
| 2. Kriegers Abgang. | | |
| 3. Frühlingssehnsucht. | | |
| 4. Ständchen. | | |
| 5. Aufenthalt. | | |
| 6. In der Ferne. | | |
| 7. Abschied. | | |

